THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. IX.—NO. 138. | PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1869. | DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

METHODISM.

The Question of Lay Representation—The Terms of the Proposed Reform—A History of the Movement—The Action of the Churches thus far.

The engrossing subject of discussion in the Methodist Episcopal Church at present is that of Lay Representation, upon the adoption or rejection of which every church connected with the denomination is required to take a vote some time during the present month.

The Plan of Lay Representation.

The last General Conference or quadriennial convention of the Church, which was held in Chicago in May, 1868, adopted a series of resolutions providing for lay representation in that body, although no action was taken looking towards the extension of the system to the subordinate Annual Conferences. By the proposed plan, the General Conference is to consist of both clerical and lay delegates, the former to be apportioned among the different Annual Conferences at the rate of one delegate to every thirty members, while the lay delegations shall consist of two laymen from each Annual Conference except such as are entitled to but one ministerial delegate, in which cases the two delegations are to be equal. The ministerial delegates are to be selected as heretofore, either by seniority or choice, as each Annual Conference shall decide. The lay delegates are to be chosen by an Electoral Conference of laymen, to be held on the third day of the session of the Annual Conference immediately preceding the assembling of the meeting of each General Conference. This Electoral Conference is to consist of one layman from each station or circuit in the Annual Conference, to be selected by the last Quarterly Conference immediately preceding the meeting of the Electoral Conference. No layman can be selected as a delegate, either to the Electoral or General Conference, who is under twenty-five years of age and has not been a member of the Church for five consecutive years preceding the time of his election.

It is further provided that when the General Conference thus made up is in session, two-thirds of the whole number of ministerial and lay delegates shall be required to form a quorum for the transaction of business. The delegates of both classes are to sit and deliberate as one body, but whenever one-third of the delegates of either order shall demand a separate vote on any question, it must be taken, and in such cases both branches of the Conference must concur to make the action complete.

Such is the plan for lay representation upon which the different churches are now deliberating.

How the Churches Vote upon it.

The General Conference provided for taking a vote upon the above plan in each church connected with the denomination, on some day other than Sunday, during the current month, the time for taking this vote to be determined by the pastor of the church and two laymen selected for the purpose by the Quarterly Conference of each church, it being made their duty to give at least twenty days' notice of the time of holding the election, to superintend all its details, and to report the result to the Presiding Elder of the district, by whom, in turn, it is reported to the Bishop presiding at the next Annual Conference. At the election each and every member of the Church in full connection, and not less than twenty-one years of age, whether male or female, is entitled to a vote. In this connection it may be well to state that the ladies are generally embracing the privilege thus conferred upon them, in some cases voting by proxy, but generally appearing and putting in their ballots *in propria persona*.

The Consummation of the Plan.

But this election is far from effecting a definite settlement of the question. At the next session of each Annual Conference subsequent to the holding of the elections, the presiding Bishop shall submit an amendment to the constitution of the Church providing for the election of two lay delegates, as above set forth. It is then provided, in the resolutions adopted by the General Conference last year, that if a majority of all the votes cast by the people be in favor of lay representation, and if three-fourths of all the members of all the Annual Conferences present and voting upon the question shall vote in favor of the proposed change, the General Conference which is to assemble in 1872 can complete and ratify the plan by a two-thirds' vote, upon which favorable action the lay delegates previously elected shall be admitted to all their rights and privileges as members of the Supreme Council of the Church.

The Relative Strength.

The last General Conference of the Church was composed of 229 members. If lay delegates had been admitted on the basis of the proposed plan, they would have numbered 105, or less than one-third of the whole number. But the privilege of demanding a separate and concurrent vote will enable the lay branch of the General Conference to exercise an equal power with that wielded by the ministerial delegates; but at the same time it will enable a bare majority of the latter delegates to defeat any obnoxious measure which might receive the support of the entire lay delegation, as well as that of a large proportion of the ministerial delegation, by the agency of this separate vote. In this way the power is very evenly balanced between the two classes of delegates.

The Result of the Vote Thus Far

has been remarkably favorable to the success of the movement, but one church having cast a majority of votes against its adoption, while in one other only was there a tie. The only church in this city which has voted upon the question is Nazareth, on Thirteenth street, below Vine, which held an election on Monday evening, resulting in 140 votes in favor to 32 against. On Friday evening elections will be held in several other churches in different parts of the city. The following is a general summary of the vote in all the churches throughout the country which have thus far voted upon the question:—

	For.	Against.
Seven churches in Chicago, Ill.	592	56
Scandinavian Church, Ill.	62	..
Evanston, Ill.	86	18
Joliet, Ill.	19	23
Paris, Ill.	95	1
Litchfield, Ill.	75	4
Maintowock, Wis.	14	5
Newton, Iowa	44	2
Mt. Vernon, Iowa	61	9
Central, Detroit, Mich.	125	17
Lafayette, Detroit, Mich.	32	6
Jamestown, N. Y.	54	3
Fourth Avenue, New York city	98	8
Haddonfield, N. J.	26	6
Cambridge, Ohio	55	24
Six churches in St. Louis, Mo.	438	26
Chestertown, Md.	24	24
Grace Church, Wilmington, Del.	153	..
Christ Church, Pittsburg	175	2
Nazareth Church, Philadelphia	140	32
Total vote in 31 churches	2368	265

From this it will be seen that the vote thus far cast is a very light one, the opponents of lay representation especially appearing to be very lukewarm in the matter. Nazareth Church, of this city, which cast a total vote of only 172 has a membership of 520, only one-third of whom cared to express their opinion upon the question. As a large number of the members have no vote, by reason of lacking the requisite qualification of age, the number entitled to a vote is much less than 520, but probably at the least fully double of the number actually voting. The vote of Grace Church, Wilmington, was 153, which is considerably more than one-half its full membership, 285.

The History of the Lay Representation Movement

will not prove uninteresting in this connection. During the first half century which elapsed after the establishment of the Church in the United States, its circumstances were such that but few persons, either clergymen or laymen, seriously thought of advocating lay representation. In the early days of its history, it is true, there was a small schism created by the question, a number of ministers, under the leadership of the Rev. James O'Kelly, of the Baltimore Annual Conference, withdrawing, and attempting to establish a separate organization, with the descriptive title of "Republican" prefixed to its ecclesiastical name. But this movement came to naught, and it was not until about fifty years ago that the subject began to be seriously agitated. From the outset, it was attended with a great deal of bitterness. In 1826 the Pittsburg Annual Conference worked itself up into a feverish state of excitement because the subject had come to be broached. Soon after an anonymous pamphlet, signed "Timothy," was published, in which were contained some very severe reflections and alleged misrepresentations of the stand taken by the late Bishop Hedding on the subject at the time. About the same time, also, the Rev. D. B. Dorsey, one of the earliest advocates of the change, had the temerity to circulate a paper styled *Mutual Rights*, and advocating lay representation. The Baltimore Annual Conference, of which he was a member, passed a resolution commanding him to desist, but he still persisted in his heretical course, and was duly expelled therefor. Mr. Dorsey thereupon appealed to the General Conference which met in 1828, but that body confirmed the action of the Baltimore Conference, and moreover branded "Timothy's" pamphlet as slanderous. The paper styled *Mutual Rights* was the organ of certain associations in the Church known as "Union Societies," by whom lay representation was earnestly advocated, for association with which many members of the Church in different parts of the country, it would appear, had been expelled. Having condemned as heretical the course of these ecclesiastics, the General Conference subsequently made a tender of reconciliation by the passage of resolutions declaring that all the ministers and members who had been expelled for affiliating with the "Union Societies," and reading the *Mutual Rights* organ might be restored to the Church on discontinuing the revolutionary associations and confessing that the contents of the paper were "unjustifiably inflammatory," and did "not admit of vindication." But this action of the General Conference of 1828 was followed by the secession of a large body of ministers and laymen, by whom the Protestant Methodist Church, now a very respectable body in point of numbers, was organized.

For some years subsequent to this, the agitation was not renewed; but lay representation continued to have its open and avowed advocates. The General Conference of 1840 was obliged to express itself with great clearness upon the subject. A large number of petitions for lay representation and other changes were presented to the Conference, but the committee to whom they were referred reported "that it was not expedient to change the form of the Church government in any of the matters suggested." The Conference was equally emphatic, passing resolutions which declared that radical changes in the economy of the Church were "conceived to be fraught with danger." The petitions for lay representation were further denounced and rejected, because it appeared that they had been "obtained by a concerted operation, under the direction of some single intellect, * * * the result of agitation, and not of original dissatisfaction."

There was then another period of inactivity, but the agitation was renewed in 1852, in March of which year a Lay Representation Convention was held in this city, followed in May by a meeting of laymen who were opposed to the innovation. Petitions and counter-petitions were presented to the General Conference of that year, and to both sides a patient, Christian hearing was given at last, but no action was taken.

The subject was brought before the General Conference of 1856 by the presentation of numerous petitions, but no action was taken, the report of the committee to whom the petitions were referred reporting that "such a change in our economy is not desirable, or, at least, not practicable under the circumstances," while the Conference resolved "that any change is inexpedient at the present time." Thus the advocacy of lay representation in the Methodist Church ceased to be heretical and inflammatory, and the change was regarded as only temporarily inexpedient.

The agitation of the subject now became incessant and unceasing, and so powerful did the movement become that the General Conference of 1860, by resolution, "approved of the introduction of lay representation into that body when it should be ascertained that the Church desired it."

Provision was made for taking a vote upon the question, with the following result:—

	Ministers.	Laymen.
For Lay Representation	1,338	28,884
Against Lay Representation	3,069	47,855
Majorities against	1,731	18,971

This result was brought about by various causes, but it did not dampen the ardor of the advocates of reform; the General Conference of 1864, held in this city, again affirmed its approval of the change, whenever it should appear that the Church desired it; just previous to the General Conference of 1868, nearly every Annual Conference formally endorsed the proposition; and in May of last year, the General Conference took the action that is set forth above.

The greater number of the churches throughout the country have fixed upon the latter part of the month for the time of voting upon the subject, and some time must therefore elapse before the definite result can be made known.

Last evening a large meeting in favor of lay representation was held in the Green Street Methodist Episcopal Church, at which addresses were delivered by the Rev. Bishop Simpson and the Rev. Alfred Cookman, of Wilmington, Delaware. A full report of the proceedings and speeches will be found on the third page of to-day's issue.

THE REFORMED CHURCH.

The Annual Session of the General Synod—The Proceedings of the Eighth Day.

The members assembled yesterday morning at the usual hour, President C. H. Stitt in the chair. After prayer by Rev. J. U. Emrick, roll call and the adoption of the minutes of the previous session, the usual time was occupied in devotional service, conducted by Rev. Geo. Talmage. The report of the Committee on the Widows' Fund was then made, showing the amount of cash contributed to have been $29,192·19. The report was accepted, and the accompanying resolutions were taken up *seriatim*. An invitation was accepted inviting the Synod to visit the Academy of Natural Sciences, and a resolution was passed that the members proceed there in the afternoon in a body. The report of the Committee on Publication was then taken up and debated at length.

The following resolutions were next presented and adopted:—

Resolved, That so much of the deficiency of revenue as refers to the expenses of delegates be referred to the Committee on Accounts.

Resolved, That Professor Berg be allowed $500 for house rent for the current year.

Rev. J. R. Thompson offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:—

Resolved, That it be recommended to the families and members of the Reformed Church in America about emigrating West or South to do so as far as practicable in companies, which may afford facilities for the establishment of churches and schools among them.

Resolved, That the ministers and elders of the churches be requested to assist in this matter with good counsel and advice to those under their charge.

Resolved, That the Board of Domestic Missions be requested to give attention to this subject, and, if they find it practicable, make it the business of their Secretary to aid with such information and advice as he may be able to give the formation and settlement of such companies, and not only from among the members of the Reformed Church in America, but also from among the emigrants from Holland and Germany.

The report of the Committee on Doctrines was presented.

The first resolution, recommending that a dispensation be granted William L. Johnson for licensure, was adopted. Mr. Johnson is a colored man, a member of the Southern Reformed Church of New York, and a graduate of the Lincoln University, Oxford, Pennsylvania, where he has been a diligent student for four years, having obtained a full collegiate and theological course, and graduating with high honor.

The second resolution was one allowing Mr. William Ferris a dispensation from the study of the Hebrew language, and that he be authorized to apply to the North Classis of Long Island for an examination, with a view to his being licensed to preach the Gospel. The Classis of Long Island who made the application say that the applicant possesses all the other requirements for licensure excepting the one from which he asks a dispensation.

After considerable discussion, showing much difference of opinion, the resolution was adopted.

The committee, in their report, also refer to the documents (heretofore referred) relative to Freemasonry, as follows:—

Two elaborate documents on the subject of Freemasonry—one from the Classis of Holland and the other from the Classis of Wisconsin—have been read. Both the papers are in response to the indefinite action of the Synod last year on similar overtures from the same sources. The Classes, after complaining of the action of the Synod as 'inconsistent and unsatisfactory,' for the reason that it has never before refused to utter its voice against prevailing sins, proceed to denounce Freemasonry as 'deistical, idolatrous, profane, and anti-Christian—opposed to the Son of God and hostile to the Church.'

Your committee have neither the time nor the books of reference at hand to verify or refute the assertions and arguments contained in these papers. Many of them they believe to be exaggerated, if not entirely unfounded. To render a decision, therefore, either for or against your memorialists, would be unfair, because the verdict would necessarily be given upon *ex parte* testimony.

At the same time we cannot ignore a subject presented with so much earnestness. Our Western brethren appear to be greatly troubled and perplexed. They are sincere in their convictions that Masonry is a sin against God, and they ask the Synod to denounce it as such; but they must not complain if a majority of their brethren do not share their views, and cannot be convinced by their arguments. Without attempting a defense or history of Masonry, your committee would remind their brethren that, in our own country at least, the Order has numbered among its members some of the purest and noblest men, statesmen, Christians, and not a few ministers of the Gospel.

There are now a great many pious persons in the Masonic fraternity, attracted perhaps by its benevolent features, but they do not substitute Masonry for religion. He who does this is not a true Christian. We cannot admit that simple membership in this fraternity is incompatible with membership in the Church, or inconsistent with Christian character.

But at the same time your committee believe "that the path of safety for a Christian lies outside of all secret, oath-bound societies, which may come under the entire control of unregenerate men, with whom the follower of Christ can hold no profitable fellowship." The committee, in conclusion, present the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the members of our churches be advised to refrain from uniting with those fraternities which are held together by oaths of secrecy, but if in the exercise of Christian liberty any communicant has chosen to join such societies, he shall not on that account be held answerable to ecclesiastical discipline.

The Synod, without acting on the motion, adjourned until 3½ o'clock this afternoon, instead of 3, as heretofore. At that hour they will resume the consideration of the foregoing.

BREACH OF PROMISE.

A Serio-Comic Suit in Illinois—Love and Bad Orthography—A Gushing Youth of 52 in for a Hundred Thousand.

The Craig-Sprague breach of promise case now progressing in Wheaton, near Chicago, Ill., and attracting great attention in the West, presents a curious mixture of serious affection, criminal experience, and ludicrous correspondence between the parties of the suit. The ludicrous, however, entirely overbalances all other effects, so far as the public is concerned, as the trial continues. The plaintiff, Miss Amanda J. Craig, of Cincinnati, has sued Elisha Sprague, of Chicago, for $100,000. She is a woman of 28 years. Mr. Sprague is fifty-two years old. He testified when first called on the stand that Miss Craig had confessed to him that she had been seduced and had been subjected to an abortion several years before. This testimony is apparently confirmed by that of two physicians, one of whom had refused to assist in an abortion, while the other had not refused. So far as we can see by the reports of the trial, this part of the evidence is unrebutted. For this apparently sufficient cause Mr. Sprague broke off the marriage engagement which he had contracted previous to the confession.

The ludicrous portion of the testimony consists in the letters which have been offered in evidence by counsel. Sprague, though a man of large fortune, seems to have been utterly deficient in education, and the spelling of his letters are more ingeniously incorrect than those of either Artemus Ward or Nasby. An entire absence of punctuation marks is natural, perhaps, and capitals are used indiscriminately. The writer always assumes a gushingly affectionate and flowery style, and is frequently exclamatory and melodramatic. Miss Craig herself is well educated, and has been a school teacher; her letters are well written, and full of an affectionate warmth worthy of a lover younger than fifty-two. "You have no idea," she says in one place, "You have no idea, dear idol, of my worshipping heart—I appreciate one little loving sentence from your dear fingers." Of these little "loving sentences" we select one or two letters from several pages of similar epistles published in the Chicago papers. The following was written after the confession of Miss Craig, and after Mr. Sprague had broken off the engagement. He had received a threatening letter from her:—

"Maccanaw, Thursday in morning july 19, 1866. [illegible]

my Dear Amanda So you say you Love me how is itt possible I say to myself the way you have acted in the matre towards me you know it was wrong to Demand of me what you did know you ad no right to Do so So I thought I would take a Plesur Trip expecting to return in the course of 2 years I am stoaping now on the island of maccanaw Between Lake Mishigan and Lake Ontario. my dear you cannot compell me to Do anny thing But God can. O God I call on him to Protect me and save furm sining against his High Laws. now my dear you should ave used kind wurds to me instead of saying you was going to take the Law. I do not fear all the Deavells in hell iff I am Right and god is on my side. There is no reassons that can Drive me and I can see as far in a mill stone as them that pick itt and you can say in your letter to Dunning that your relations swear at me and I suppose you Do to when my back is turned. o Lord God I pray to the to take this bitter cup from my lips. o Mandy if I could take my love from you I would Be happy once more. But as it is I know that it will be the cause of my Death. (fair well) fair well, fair well. May god bless you. Being the last time that I expect to see you let my nam sink never to be thout of mor. so you say to me that your friends will use pistil well I am prepared to use them just as fast as the kan and as kuick. i can fite My wate in yid kats. you charg me with one thing that maks me krazy when I think of it. The moar i feel and the moar i no it the moar i no it is false but my god kan it be so and you did not tell me in your letters to me. if I knew it was so or thought it was possible i would jump into the lake and bid fairwell to this world of troubel. To think you would keep such a sekret from me. o that god would hear my prairs and take all the luv that i have furm you away from me. but i shall go kraisye I believe the way i feel to day. I hav nott slep two hours for the last thre nites. I luv you above all others Mandy. tak your luv furm me if you think I am nott worthy of it and never menshun my name and berry me for ever. if you wud have lovd me we wud have ad a happy time goin round the town. there is sum wons or uther goin to urop ingland and parriss and the want me to go with them in Kas i do jus rite wun Kin lettre Ill let you no in tim of doing so and giv you the adres. i am in the iland now i was sent a lettre by the steamer Dupray, that sade you cud get along better without me. there is no woman that Kan drive me, nor man, if plesent wurds will accomplishment anything it will be with me. It is so col and plesant on this iland, gets more so every da if I could guvern this foulish luv i would be happy hear during hoat weather. I am miserabil in mi hart sinse i parted with you. The gong rings for dinner fair well God bless you my luv fair well. Youa devoat ELISHA."

In the following, written below the above, the writer expresses a religious tendency among many afflictions:—

Chicago, April 20, 1866.

I cannott write mutch I cannott see one Bitt aut of my Eys Got the *arisiplace* veary Bad itt is Getting Beater I have 2 Letters from you Butt cant see to Read them have nott broken them open will soon as I can Read them I wont trust no wone to Read them or to write for me. I dont know how you will Read thease Lines its All Gess work. I feal well iff my Eys wear the swealing is just Going Down a moy I worship the lord *geasus* for the Laws of god must be obeyed after I Putt this Letter in a —— I will Gett sum wone to Duet. E. C. S.

The lover concludes one letter by a poetical quotation, as follows:—

Love's Demand
Keep thine Hart Pure Beneath thess eyes that Look so Deep and Love so well Though I stand close when thine angle flies my Life Lies under a Baleful spell iff all the Bliss of Earth Below and all the Bliss of heaven Above could woo the not from wrong and wo Be true to love Be true to lovo oh Give to Love no Bitter word oh give to Love no selfish thought nor the hartless smile Like what is stired wen the world is answered nought for nought oh Give to love no artful shock however innocent it seems lett truth and Perfect truth the while Prove thee as noble as I deem though all thy Grace and Beauty fail oh could they ever fail for me and the very stars of heaven Grow pale Lett me Lose never my faith in thee Loves Loss as Less than truth I mind thy Sun may Light another sphere flittling in Darkness Lone and Blind I shall feel safe thine honor clear.

E. C. SPRAGUE.

[A despatch last evening announced that the jury awarded the delicate Amanda the $100,000 that she claimed as an offset to her "damaged" feelings. An appeal is filed by defendant.—ED. EVE. TEL.]

FRANCE.

The "Rappel" Warmly Raps the Empire.

Among the many indictments made by the French Liberal journals against the Empire, and Napoleon especially, one of the bitterest is from the *Rappel*, the spirit of which may be gathered from the following passages:—

"Yes, gentlemen, the Empire can be liberal! What do I say? It is, and ever has been!

"Paris, France, Europe—the whole world is full of its liberalities. To France it has given a government which is strong and dear * * * * * * to all taxpayers a government which swallows up annually 2,400,000,000, as it were a glass of water, and yet gets into debt.

"It has given us a Privy Council, and to each member of this Privy Council it gives 100,000 francs. It has provided us with a Conservative Senate, and to each member of the Senate it gives 30,000 francs. To each member of the Imperial family it gives annuities, and this family, by the blessing of Providence, is numerous. To all young, strong, and healthy Frenchmen it has given Chassepots, besides board and lodging, during nine years and a half in barracks. To the clergy it has given the Pantheon, the upper hand in primary education, and the almost exclusive privilege of instructing our daughters; and besides, since 1852, a sum of about 800,000,000 for the estimates of public worship.

"It gave us the Crimean war, which cost 1,348,000,000. It gave us the Italian war, which cost 378,000,000. It gave us the occupation of Rome, which has cost until now 46,000,000. It gave us the pleasure of going to China, to Cochin-China, to Japan—pleasure which created a Comte de Palikao, and cost 292,000,000. It gave us the Syrian campaign, which cost 20,000,000. It gave us the Mexican expedition, which cost 1,000,000,000, or thereabouts.

"To-day it gives us peace; but as peace is invaluable and cannot be too highly paid, it takes from us 1,300,000 men, and every year 800,000,000 to 900,000,000 in the army and navy estimates. * * * *

"Out of France it has given Italy to Victor Emmanuel, and Victor Emmanuel to Prussia. To the Pope it has given millions of money and *gensdarmes*. To M. de Bismark it has given Germany and the gauge of its political foresight. In the East it has given influence to Russia. To Mexico it has given the blood of thousands of Frenchmen, an emperor, and that emperor to Juarez. To the United States it has given a hatred to France and a preponderating influence wherever, on the other side of the Atlantic, France was once beloved, listened to, and hoped for.

"Yes, gentlemen, the empire can be liberal. It is, it always has been, and the proof is, that without reckoning a deficit of 2,000,000,000, it has spent in fourteen years 28,853,152,385 francs 88 centimes."

CUBA.

Seizure of Prisoners—Scandal in Havana—Rosita Fernandez and General Espina.

Correspondence from Cuba, dated Havana, June 1, says:—

Frederico de Armas, an accomplished gentleman, whom Lersundi sent to Spain with Aguero, has been, upon his return, seized by the volunteers and imprisoned. Miguel Andux, Manuel Porto, Rikardo Pimentel, Pancho Perez, Delgado, and others, have likewise been made prisoners. Mr. Lanza, a political prisoner, is the victim of the ferocity of the Spanish element. His head has been shaved, his mustache cut off; he has been handcuffed, and now has on the clothing apparel of a penitentiary convict. He wears a shirt on which there is read this:—"For being a traitor." This is the infamous practice of the Cubanos.

Now comes something that savors of scandal. A woman has been here for some time past who goes by the name of Rosita Fernandez. She was known as the intimate friend of General Lersundi, but for some time past has, according to what everbody says, sustained a similar relation to General Espinar. She is exceedingly pretty, and resides in the Paseo of Carlos III. Well, the superintendent of the prison (Cabanas) recently noticed that this woman bore a *salvo-conducto* (permit) to see any and all the prisoners, especially those of them who had means, and she went in and out of the fortress whenever she pleased. The superintendent was advised by a very wealthy man, called Hernandez, that Rosita had been to see him, and had told him that for $2000 paid into her hands, he would soon be released. The Inspector of Police was notified of this, and in order to test the matter thoroughly, put into the hands of Hernandez $2000 in bills, which had been, however, previously marked. On the following day, Rosita, when going out of the Cabanas, was searched, and the identical $2000 in bank notes was found upon her person. She was taken to the *Casa de recogidas* and put *in communicado* (prevented from talking with any one), by order of General Dulce. Now, according to the report of the matter given by persons entitled to the fullest credit, it was fully proved, upon examination, that Rosita, Perez Calvo, and the Director of the Administration, P. Escosura, were working in union to set free all the prisoners who had any money. This revelation has created with the Spaniards a want of confidence in everything and in everybody. It is now claimed that all the officials, civil and military, are *salable*, and that the insurrection, for this very same reason, cannot be put down. Salvo-conductas are selling in the interior at the rate of thirty ounces apiece, which is equal to $510.

The Expense of Spain in Warring Against the Insurgents.

The "Blue Book" of Cuba seldom finds its way into the hands of a stranger. A correspondent at Havana was fortunate enough to gain the possession of one. From it he gleans some interesting items of income and expenses for the year, which is to end with this month. Spain has for this fiscal year an income from this island of 62,529,325 escudos, or $31,164,662, out of which she expends 49,850,135 escudos, or $24,925,667 to maintain this colonial appendage and to suppress the insurrection now raging in it. The war expenses alone foot up $19,861,721. Of the income for the year, $10,000,000 were derived from lotteries, and must be in one way excepted from the financial burdens which the island has to bear. Yet in another it is the most shameful of impositions, since it takes away the money of the people by a systematized trick rather worthy of a gambling house than a government. Few can reap any benefit from it, while the mass are deluded and debauched by it as by strong drink. Such crazy finance has its relation to human slavery, and it is to be hoped will perish with it.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court at Nisi Prius—Judge Sharswood.

THE REGISTRY LAW.

This morning Messrs. Biddle, Hirst, and Phillips appeared in court to argue the equity bill which we mentioned a few days since, the object of which is to obtain a decision as to the constitutionality of the Registry law.

Mr. Gibbons, the author of the act, was present, but not having been employed by the defendants, the various city officials, did not enter into the discussion.

The argument was opened by Mr. Hirst, who said:—

Under that article of the Constitution which provides that elections shall be free and equal, the construction that I find is that the election laws shall also be free and equal. This act of Assembly seeks to establish two distinct laws to govern elections in different parts of the Commonwealth. In the city of Philadelphia the law provides that in a body of Aldermen shall be placed the power of selecting and appointing officers to conduct the elections; these Aldermen regulate this matter for divisions in which they do not reside, being manifestly unfit to control the election offices for those who are not their neighbors. We see that in this city the power of managing an election is given to the Board of Aldermen, men who are professed politicians, placed in office by political friends, and to this extent bound to their service, while in other portions of the Commonwealth this power is given to the people themselves. If there is anything unequal, if anything is a flagrant violation of the Constitution, it is this. Why, if a provision authorizing such a thing as this had been proposed to the convention which revised the Constitution, it would not only have been instantly rejected, but would have been treated with contempt. A law like this could only be inaugurated in a time of great political excitement.

Another portion of the act says that boarders at hotels, taverns, and such establishments shall not be placed upon the lists of the canvassers. There must be in this city upwards of three thousand such houses, where hundreds and thousands of unmarried mechanics, clerks, and other business men live as boarders, and these this clause seeks to disfranchise. The right to vote is as strongly secured to every citizen by the Constitution as the right to his own house, and this document cannot take it away.

Section 37 provides that the said register (made out by the canvasser appointed by the Board of Aldermen, a political body) shall be the only evidence that the persons whose names are found thereon have resided for ten days immediately preceding the said election in the said division, and no voter whose name is so registered shall be challenged at the polls on any question of residence. Now this law elsewhere provides that no person who is not a citizen shall be assessed, and no one not assessed shall vote, and this register is to be the only proof of his qualification. With the Constituton before our eyes, can this law stand? What is to become of the many who shall be assessed after the close of the assessment lists, which, I believe, is to be on the 20th of September?

Judge Sharswood—Does this law say that none but citizens can be assessed?

Mr. Gibbons, who was listening to the argument, replied that it did.

Judge Sharswood—Why that, is unconstitutional. I think that is what Judges Thompson and Strong decided last year.

Mr. Gibbons—This has been the law for many years in this State.

Judge Sharswood—I think not.

Mr. Hirst then resumed. It declares that the certificates of naturalization issued under the laws of the United States cannot be considered as *prima facie* evidence of qualification, and it provides that the canvassers shall meet eight days before the election, just in the heat of the political contest, and strike from the list the name of any person in his absence. Why, what is the use in arguing a thing like this?

And just think of stripping the entire people of this community of the right of electing their own election officers! The first time in two hundred years such a thing has been thought of.

Mr. Phillips suggested the point that the aldermen belonged to the judiciary department of Government, and cannot be compelled to perform the unjudicial offices required of them by this law; and if the act was sustained, the elections in this city would depend upon men who are not bound to carry it into operation; and also that it cut down the list of taxables, and consequently curtailed the city's legislative representation.

And Mr. Biddle likewise suggested the illusory effect of the 34th section, which provides that in the case of persons between of twenty-one and twenty-three years of age, the proof of residence shall be made, and may be disregarded, though made, and substitutes an affidavit of intention of future residence for the residence required by the Constitution, coupled with the express provisions of the 37th section, that the register shall be the proof of residence for ten days prior to the election, and no voter whose name is thereon shall be challenged at the polls on any question of residence.

Mr. Gibbons stated that he had expected to have represented the defendants in this matter, as they had intended to have employed counsel, but they understood that the argument would not be heard until July 1, and then by a full bench, and therefore had taken no steps in the matter.

Judge Sharswood said that could not have been done unless he adjourned the case until the first of July, and then called in his brother judges as advisors, a thing he had never done, and never intended to do. Sitting at Nisi Prius, he was willing to take upon himself the responsibility as a Nisi Prius judge. He would give the matter due consideration, and if he considered the law unconstitutional he would grant the injunction, giving the defendants ample opportunity to appeal, and bring the matter before a full bench.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Affairs in the Mining Region—The Colliers to Resume Work—Their Demands for Increased Wages Partially Acceded to.

Murder Trials in the West—Memphis to Send Out a Filibustering Expedition to Cuba—Affairs on the Pacific Coast.

FROM THE STATE.

General Council of Miners—The Conditions upon which they will Resume Work.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WILKESBARRE, June 9.—A general council of the miners was held at Tamaqua yesterday, but their action has not been made public. The general impression is that the miners will resume work at the same rate as when they left off, on the basis of a fixed price of coal at this and all other points. A committee of miners yesterday had a consultation with Messrs. Parrish, Swoyer, Stickney and others, prominent coal operators. It was agreed that work should be resumed, provided the General Council would acquiesce. What the General Council will do is as yet a matter of conjecture. The understanding at the consultation was that the miners should receive ten per cent. advance, twelve and a half being the advance heretofore claimed.

The Pennsylvania Coal Company at Pittston are still at work, and are shipping about 4000 tons per day. The miners at this place will hold a meeting to-night, at which it will be determined whether or not they will resume work.

Everything is very quiet, business of all descriptions being seriously affected by the prolonged strike.

Incendiarism in Altoona.

ALTOONA, June 9.—Numerous incendiary fires have occurred in this city during the past year, the last being the lumber yard of D. & C. Moore, on Saturday morning last. Developments made by Pinkerton's Detective Agency show that the incendiaries were young men connected with one of our fire companies, and several arrests have been made. Thomas A. Beale, better known as Farmer Beale, and Charles Pressel were last evening brought before the Mayor on two distinct charges. Both acknowledged their guilt, and were committed to jail.

FROM THE WEST.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Our Minister to Ecuador.

MEMPHIS, June 9.—Hon. David A. Nunn, Minister to Ecuador, has received leave of absence from the State Department until December, and will not take his departure until after that time.

Filibustering.

Rumor says there is a company of young men being organized to aid the Cuban insurgents.

Sentenced to be Hung.

James Warner, found guilty of the murder of Mrs. Stanger, last winter, at Little Rock, was sentenced to be hung on the 9th of July, by the Criminal Court of this city, a few days since.

Scrip Declared Illegal.

The Supreme Court of Arkansas has decided that scrip issued by the city of Little Rock is illegal and void. The amount already issued exceeds $80,000.

Government Seizures.

The United States Collector on Monday seized a small distillery in the lower part of the city for evading the revenue laws.

The McConnell Murder Case—The Prisoner Acquitted.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., June 9.—The closing hours of the McConnell murder trial were marked with intense interest. The feeling yesterday was that the prosecution had failed to make out its case, and there was a strong sympathy manifested in favor of Robinson. The closing for the prosecution was delegated to Isaac D. Morrison. The case was given to the jury at 12 o'clock yesterday, and at 2½ o'clock P. M. they returned a verdict of not guilty. The result was hailed with joy by the multitude.

The Methodist Lay Delegates.

CLEVELAND, June 9.—The vote on the admission of lay delegates to conventions of the Methodist Church has resulted in the affirmative by a large majority.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of Senator Casserly.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 8.—Senator Casserly arrived last night, and on landing from the boat was received by the Democratic clubs and escorted to the hotel, where he made a brief speech, thanking his friends for the honor conferred.

Japanese Colonists.

The colony of Japanese which recently arrived here have purchased land in Eldorado county, and they express themselves as pleased at the location as suited for the culture of tea and silk, which they contemplate.

State Tide Lands.

The three days sale of the State tide lands within the city limits realized $300,000.

Halleck.

Major-General Halleck and staff leave for Louisville, overland, to-morrow.

Mining News.

The Savage Mining Company has declared a dividend of $3 a share, payable on the 11th instant. The Adelphi Mining Company has levied an assessment of $5 per share, which becomes delinquent July 5.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, June 9—A. M.—Consols for money, 92⅝; for account, 92⅝. United States Five-twenties, 80⅝. Erie Railroad, 18¾; Illinois Central, 94.

LIVERPOOL, June 9—A. M.—Cotton opens quiet; uplands middling, 11½d.; Orleans, middling, 12d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. The shipment of cotton from Bombay up to the 4th instant, according to Reuter's telegram, was 80,000 bales. Breadstuffs are quiet.

LONDON, June 9—A. M.—Linseed oil, £31 10s.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, June 9—P. M.—U. S. Five-twenties, 80⅝. Stocks steady; Illinois Central, 94¼.

LIVERPOOL, June 9—P. M.—Corn, 27s. 9d. Cheese, 29s. Lard, 71s.

HAVRE, June 9.—Cotton opens quiet but steady.

FROM BALTIMORE.

President Grant—The Steamer Balloon.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, June 9.—President Grant will pass through Baltimore this evening, *en route* for the examination at West Point.

The steamer Balloon, of the People's line, sunk in the bay a few days ago, has been raised and brought here for repairs.

Police Bill Killed.

BOSTON, June 9.—The Metropolitan Police bill was killed in the Senate by a vote of 27 to 4.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, June 9, 1869.

Money, though abundant and ample for all demands, is not quite so easy to-day, and the demand is more active. As a consequence, the rates are quite firm, but without essential change. In the New York market there are unmistakable symptoms of approaching stringency which are variously attributed to Western shipments of currency, to the accumulations in the National Treasury, and the locking up process of the Wall street operators. Probably all these causes enter more or less into the result, and it is to be hoped that Secretary Boutwell will quickly dispose of the surplus in his hands and thus checkmate the cliques who are now using him to bear the market by making money scarce and dear. If these two causes are promptly removed, the other will produce little effect on the market, for the present at least.

Call loans continue at 5 per cent., and discounts at 6@8 per cent. for prime paper.

Governments are quite strong but not active. Gold opened at 139¼, but subsequently fell off ⅛. The premium at 12 M. was 139⅛.

There was a firm feeling in the Stock market and a fair degree of activity. State loans were steady, with sales of the War Loan at 102¾. City sixes sold at 100½@100¾ for the new issues.

The bulk of the transactions were of Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, which advanced and sold at 32¾@33, b. o.; Reading Railroad improved, selling at 49¾; Pennsylvania Railroad was taken at 57½@57¾; Camden and Amboy Railroad at 127¾, and Northern Central Railroad at 49.

Canal stocks were in good demand, but the sales were unimportant. 36¾ was freely bid for Lehigh Navigation and 20 for Schuylkill Navigation preferred.

Canal and Bank shares were neglected.

In Passenger Railway stocks the only transaction was in Second and Third, which sold at 48¾; 18¾ was offered for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 27 for Spruce and Pine; 30 for Germantown; and 12 for Hestonville.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 City 6s, N.c&p b5....100¾	100 sh Read.....b10. 49¾
$2000 Pittsbg 5s.... 72	100 do.....b30. 49¾
$2750 5-20s, '62, rg.c.116¾	100 do.....b30. 49¾
$1000 C & A mt 6s'89 93	200 do...ls.b30. 49¾
$2000 C & Am 6s,'83. lots.... 88¾	100 do.....c.49 3-16
$400 Pa 6s W L Cp.102¾	100 do.......49 3-16
$400 Leh Con l.b5. 80¾	10 sh Penna R..rec. 56¾
$2000 Susq Bds.b30. 58	1 do.receipts 56¾
200 sh Ph & E.ls.b30 33	20 do.receipts 56¾
100 do......s5. 33	100 do.....b30. 57¾
200 do...ls.b30. 33	47 do......... 57½
400 do.ls.s5wn. 32¾	3 do......... 57½
100 do.....b30. 32¾	100 do.....b30. 57¾
7 sh Leh Val R.... 56½	51 sh N Cent....ls. 49
2 sh Cam & Am R.127¾	100 sh Oil C. & A R. s5wn.. 43
	100 do......... 43

MESSRS. JAY COOKE & CO. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s, '81, 122@122¾; 5-20s of 1862, 122¾@123; do., 1864, 117½@117¾; do., Nov., 1865, 118¾@119; do., July, 1865, 120@120¼; do., 1867, 119¾@120¼; do., 1868, 119¾@120¼; 10-40s, 109¾@109¾. Pacifics, 106¾@107¼. Gold, 139¼.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 122@122¾; do. 1862, 122¾@122¾; do. 1864, 117¼@117¾; do. 1865, 118¾@118¾; do. 1865, new, 120@120¼; do. 1867, new, 119¾@120; do. 1868, 119¾@120; do. 5s, 10-40s, 109¾@109¾; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 106¾@107; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19¾. Gold, 138¾@139¼; Silver, 131@133.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 121¾@122¼; 5-20s of 1862, 122¾@122¾; do. 1864, 117¼@117¾; do. 1865, 118¾@118¾; do. July, 1865, 119¾@120¼; do. July, 1867, 119¾@120; do. July, 1868, 119¾@120; 5s, 10-40, 109. Gold, 139@139¼.

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	139¼	11·36 A. M.	139⅛
11·06 "	139⅛	12·02 P. M.	139

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, June 9.—There is no inquiry for shipment, and the home consumers operate with great caution. About 600 barrels were taken in lots at $5@5·50 for superfine; $5·75@6 for extras; $6@6·50 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; $7@8 for Ohio do. do.; $6@7 for Pennsylvania do. do.; and $8·75@10·50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $6·75.

There is very little prime Wheat here, and this is the only description for which there is any inquiry. Sales of 3000 bushels red at $1·30@1·40; 1000 bushels California on secret terms; amber at $1·45@1·60; and white at $1·60@1·80. Rye ranges from $1·30 to $1·33 for Western and New York. Corn is active at higher rates. Sales of yellow at 92c.; and Western mixed at 84@88c., the latter rate for high mixed. Oats are steady, with sales of Western at 73@75c.; and Southern and Pennsylvania at 50@70c.

Barley and Malt are dull and nominal.

Bark is steady at $52 ℔ ton for No. 1 Quercitron.

Seeds—Prices of Cloverseed and Timothy are nominal. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at $2·70@2·75.

Whisky is inactive. Sales at 95c.@$1 ℔ gallon, tax paid.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, June 9.—Cleared, ship Ellen Goodspeed, for Baker's Island via Honolulu; ship Colony, for Mendocino; and ship Altoniark, for Burrardenlet.

NEW YORK, June 9.—Arrived, steamships Columbia, from Glasgow; Germania, from Southampton; Palmyra, from Liverpool; and Henry Chauncey, from Aspinwall.

(*By Atlantic Cable.*)

SOUTHAMPTON, June 9. — Arrived, steamship Hansa, from New York.

BREMEN, June 9.—Arrived, steamship Fulton, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..................JUNE 9.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.........60 | 11 A. M.........70 | 2 P. M.........74

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Ship Eliza McLaughlin, Hibbert, Antwerp, E. A. Souder & Co.
Norw. barque Haabet, Pedersen, Cronstadt, L. Westergaard & Co.
Br. brig Star of Wales, Jeanes, Bristol, Eng., do.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Knox, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with 6 barges in tow, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Commodore, Wilson, for Havre-de-Grace, with 4 barges in tow, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Diamond State, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
N. G. brig Diana, Michaeles, 77 days from Cardiff, with railroad iron to Pennsylvania Railroad Co.—vessel to L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr Sibyl, Bedelin, 14 days from Sombrero, with guano to J. E. Baxley & Co.
Schr Star, Crowell, 4 days from New York, with cement to captain.
Schr W. Bement, Perry, 4 days from Lane's Cove, with stone to captain.
Schr Charm, Studley, 3 days from Rockland Lake, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr Southerner, Darling, 3 days from Rockland Lake, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr Jas. L. Heverin, Melvin, 1 day from Little Creek Landing, with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with 6 barges in tow to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Delaware City, with 4 barges in tow to W. P. Clyde & Co.

STEAMSHIP ARIES.—Messrs. H. Winsor & Co., received the following despatch this morning:—

"FARMINGDALE, N. J., June 9.—The steamship Aries came off yesterday afternoon, and left in tow of steamers Winants and Relief, for Philadelphia, where she will arrive this afternoon; part of her cargo is in a wrecking steamer and a schooner."

MEMORANDA.

Ship Tuscarora, Rowland, from Mobile, arrived at Liverpool yesterday.
Brig Rabboni, Coombs, at Arroyo, P. R., 26th ult., for a port north of Hatteras.
Schr Neptune's Bride, Crowell, hence, at Savannah yesterday.
Schr G. C. Morris, Artis, hence, at Charleston yesterday.
Schr J. Truman, Gibbs, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 7th inst.
Schr John H. Jackson, Brown, hence, at Baltimore 7th instant.
Schr Roswell, Copp, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 7th inst.
Schr Jesse L. Leach, Stephens, for Baltimore, was ready at Arroyo, P. R., 26th ult.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

THE IRISH CHURCH BILL AND THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

From the N. Y. Times.

The Tory Peers have taken time by the forelock, and decided in solemn assembly upon their course of action when the Irish Church bill comes up for its second reading in their chamber. And contrary to what seems to have been the general expectation in England, they have resolved to reject it. Although party lines are not so sharply defined in the Lords as they are in the Commons, the Tories may be said, roughly speaking, to possess a majority of one hundred in the upper house, and the estimate that they will be able to throw out the bill by a majority of eighty is probably correct. The proposal to meet the bill by a direct motion for its rejection emanated from ex-Lord Chancellor Cairns, the able statesman, acute lawyer, brilliant orator and strong Ulster Protestant, who is now the recognized leader of the Tory Peers. It was supported by Lord Derby, who has been at the head of three Tory administrations, and who, although he has now formally abdicated his position as chief of the party, still exercises great influence in its councils. The opposition to the course proposed by the leaders proceeded from the Marquis of Salisbury and the Earl of Carnarvon—the former one of the ablest, most business-like, and far-seeing of English statesmen, but separated from the chiefs of his party by a good deal of personal animosity; and the latter a "Liberal Conservative," who some time ago renounced his allegiance to Lord Derby, and has since all but taken his place in the Liberal ranks. Neither of these two Peers, however, have any following, and it may be assumed as a certainty, after the declarations of Lords Derby and Cairns, that the Tory Peers will vote *en masse* for the rejection of a bill which the House of Commons has passed by a majority almost unprecedented in the history of party divisions.

It is not easy as yet to form an estimate of the probable consequence of this most important step on the part of the majority in the upper house, or even to appreciate the reasons which have led their Tory lordships to adopt so decided and so dangerous a course. It seems to have been generally supposed that the Tories had given up the battle as lost; that their leader in the upper house shrank from placing their Chamber in conflict with the Commons on a question on which the latter had pronounced so decisive a verdict; and that the system—unsuccessfully advocated by Lords Salisbury and Carnarvon—of endeavoring to make the best terms they could for the doomed establishment, would be that adopted by the party. But the Tory leaders have determined otherwise, and upon them rests the responsibility of having thrown down a challenge to a contest which may result in the total subversion of the existing systems of government in Great Britain, and which, in any case, will be the most important and exciting of recent times in England, the struggles for Catholic emancipation, the first Reform bill, and the repeal of the Corn laws not excepted.

The Tory Peers may possibly rely on the failure of the measure to conciliate Ireland, on the intense Protestant feeling which its passage has evoked in Ulster, or on certain possible divisions among their opponents, but it is impossible that they can be blind to the nature of the challenge for which they have made themselves responsible. Lord Derby, indeed, went so far as to say that "personal fears" ought to have no weight in influencing the course of the upper house—thereby meaning, plainly enough, that the peers were bound to reject a bill which they could not conscientiously approve, even if the abolition of their hereditary legislative privileges were to follow. And as far as we can see at present, that is the most probable issue of the approaching conflict. If Lord Derby and his friends persist in this resolution, there will be a fierce struggle—all the Conservatives in the kingdom will exert their utmost energy in defense of the privileges of the upper house, and many of the more moderate Liberals will will shrink from assailing them. The stake for which the Tories are now playing is a gigantic one, and should the struggle end, as it bids fair to do, in the abolition of the House of Lords, the recent meeting of Tory peers will turn out to have marked one of the most important eras in English constitutional history.

CUBA AS AN INDEPENDENT STATE.

From the N. Y. World.

Let us, in view of the recent stirring news from Cuba, admit, for the sake of argument, all that is claimed by the most sanguine friends of Cuban independence. Let us concede that the prospects of the revolutionists are encouraging; that the oppressive Spanish yoke will soon be broken and thrown off; that a republican government will be formed by the Cubans and successfully administered; that the United States will welcome them into the family of nations, will faithfully respect its independence, and will not attempt to gain a selfish advantage by its annexation to this country. This is the rose-colored theory of the ardent and demonstrative friends of the Cubans; and just this once, for the sake of argument, let us concede it all, and hold the friends of Cuban independence to the logical consequences of their hopes and expectations.

We need not say that we have not shared their sanguine hopes. We have had misgivings as to the capacity of the people of the island to imitate successfully our republican institutions—misgivings founded on the anarchical condition of the Spanish-American republics upon this continent during the fifty years of their independence. But we will waive all this; we will reason on the affairs of the island as if its inhabitants were descended from the same strong self-governing Anglo-Saxon stock as the citizens of the United States, as if there could be no reasonable doubt of their capacity, if once freed from Spanish misrule, to found and uphold republican institutions. We will go further; we avow our fervent wishes that our misgivings may prove unfounded; that the people of Cuba may establish their independence; and that they may justify the belief of their friends in their capacity for self-government as an independent community—a point on which we should have no shadow of a doubt, if they were of the same race, lineage, and training as the people of the United States.

A majority of the most zealous promoters of Cuban independence in this country are Republicans; and we wish to point out to them how completely they renounce the most cherished principles of their party when they advocate the cause of the Cubans. If Cuba were annexed to this country, it would be merely one State in the Federal Union, and the idea of its independence or sovereignty would be scouted and scoffed at by the whole Republican party. As the friends of Cuba do not desire its annexation, as they wish it to be sovereign and independent, they of course concede that a community of about the same size as an average American State does not need the restraining authority of a supreme central government, like that at Washington, to insure its success and prosperity as a free State. If the Cubans may be safely trusted to manage their internal affairs in their own way, without outside interference or outside restraint, then there is no reason why any State in this Union may not be safely trusted to do the same thing. If Cuba is competent to govern itself out of Federal leading-strings, it cannot without gross and self-stultifying inconsistency be denied that each of our States is capable of managing its own affairs. So far as the population of Cuba differs from the population of an American State, the difference is in favor of the latter. We have had a long training in self-government; the Cubans have had none. Education in this country is nearly universal; in Cuba there is nothing corresponding to our common schools. Our climate is more favorable than that of Cuba to hardy industry and the moral virtues. If the Cubans are competent to govern themselves wisely without outside dictation, the people of an American State are much more capable. It is the height of absurdity and self-contradiction to maintain that the people of Cuba can manage their affairs successfully as a sovereign, independent community, and in the same breath deny that the people of these States can be safely trusted to govern themselves.

Cuba, as an independent nation, would enjoy the chief advantages which our States derive from their connection with the Union, namely, cheap protection against foreign aggression. If Cuba gains her independence, she will no more need a navy and a large military establishment than the States of this Union. All the reasons which have impelled our Government so often to proclaim that it will never permit that island to pass under the control of any other European power than Spain, will be as strong and imperative after her independence as they were before. Regard for our own safety and our own interests will require us to repel, by arms if necessary, all attempts by every foreign nation to conquer and hold an island which lies almost within sight of our coast, and which would be dangerous to us as a seat of military operations and a naval rendezvous in the hands of a powerful enemy. The necessity which we should be under of protecting the independence of Cuba when she had once achieved it, would relieve her from the burden of a naval and military establishment for any other purpose than the maintenance of internal order and domestic tranquillity. A well-organized militia, like that of our States, is all the armed force she would need. The protection against foreign aggression which we should owe her, and for our own interests should give her, would bring her the same advantages as are enjoyed by a State in our Union in respect to cheap security against hostile attacks from abroad. The Republican advocates of her independence virtually (though unintentionally) admit that the States of the Union do not need the surveillance and interference of the Federal Government in their internal and domestic affairs. If Cuba is competent to manage hers, we are surely competent to manage ours.

For our part, nothing would delight us more than to see Cuba independent if her population were as capable of wise self-government as that of our States. The island would, in that case, furnish a standing refutation of the theory of the Republican party that the States of this Union need to be held in Federal leading-strings. If Cuba should become independent, and should fail (as we fear she might) in her experiment of self-government, her failure would no more confirm the Republican theory that the States cannot be safely trusted with their own affairs, than the fifty years' failure of Mexico disproves the advantages of free institutions for the Anglo-Saxon race. The fact that the Cubans are of the same stock as the Mexicans is the only reason why we feel any distrust of the benefits which would result to them, to us, and to the cause of self-government, from the establishment of their independence.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE TRADES UNIONS.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The negro question is coming up in a new shape. It will not stay down. It threatens another "irrepressible conflict," involving new political elements which have only to combine in politics to sweep the country. Fred Douglass, as an American citizen of African descent, has, through his son, a printer by trade, raised an issue with the Printers' Union at Washington which may result in arraying all the Trades Unions of the United States against the administration. Of the order of the Trades Unions generally, they are close corporations for the protection of the members of the various trades concerned, and such is already their power that it is generally a losing game for the employer or employe who undertakes to resist them. The young Douglass has tried in several places for admission into membership with the working printers, society, but has been refused on account of his color. Superintendent Clapp, of the national office, regarding this exclusion an unjust thing, has given Douglass employment without the consent of the printers' union directly concerned, and hence the new issue raised or about to be raised between the printers and Trades Unions generally and the administration on "the everlasting nigger."

Our volunteer correspondent on the subject says that an article was recently published in the Cincinnati *Gazette*, the evident intention of which "is to carry this matter into the halls of Congress," and "to array the dominant political party against all trades organizations." If this be true, a single campaign will be apt to demolish the dominant party; for in such a contest these Trades Unions can probably bring, in response to the first long roll of the drum, half a million of voters to the polls, ignoring all other political distinctions. The general objection advanced to the admission of negroes into these Trade Unions is that the introduction of the black man will demoralize the societies and break them up. Into the philosophy of this proposition we care not to enter. It is sufficient for our present purpose that the prejudice of color, if you please, which has operated against young Douglass in the printers' unions pervades all the Trades Unions of the land, hardly excepting Boston.

How, then, is the administration to bridge over this difficulty? General Grant, in his appointment of colored men as ambassadors to foreign governments, as assessors of the internal revenue, as postmasters, etc., has fully committed his administration to the doctrine of "equal rights" to white men and black men in the Government service. The employment of the printer Douglass in the Government office is perfectly consistent with these other appointments. He could not be denied under the general rule adopted. Here we are reminded of the sagacious views of Abraham Lincoln touching the impending conflict. He thought that the only way to avoid it after the abolition of slavery was to provide for the removal of our black population to some locality by themselves, in the West Indies, Central or South America, and, as a last resort, in Liberia. He undertook the initiation of a new colonization experiment, but so signally failed in it that we have heard nothing since upon the subject. The idea seems to have been dropped as by general consent. Here our African element is to stay and take its chances in the struggle for existence.

What, then, can General Grant do? He stands committed to the law of equality in the right of labor as in the right of suffrage. In admitting the one right how can he deny the other? He cannot safely retreat, but how is he to advance against these Trades Unions? Here lies the new danger to his administration and the Republican party. The humanitarian may recoil from the diabolical thought of excluding a man because he is black or yellow from the privilege of an equal chance with the white man in the various callings of skilled labor; but if the skilled whites, who hold the field, combine politically to exclude the black, the party supporting him will go to the wall. It is an ugly question. Independent colored organizations in the different trades will not settle it. The conflict will only be changed from white unions against individual blacks to opposing combinations of the two races, and in this, that, and the other building, factory, or workshop the employes will have to be all whites or all blacks, with constant dangers of bloody collisions.

We hear that some of the Republican leaders, snuffing this new negro agitation in the air, propose as a counter-irritant an active agitation of Senator Sumner's suggested ultimatum on the Alabama claims. It is calculated that in this movement the acquisition of the solid Irish vote for a war with England will amply compensate for the loss of all the white Republican mechanics who refuse to fraternize in their workshops with black men. Herein, too, may lie one of those urgent political necessities which frequently drive our political parties to the most desperate expedients for the popular balance of power. Moreover, in this view, after all, the sin of African slavery in this country may bring its condign punishments upon England, the founder of the pernicious institution. In truth, such is the transition state of American politics just now that it must soon bring about some extraordinary movements.

But what a field is here upon this conflict between our Trades Unions and the black man! What a theme for the thunders of Wendell Phillips! So long as women are women this thing of equal political rights for women will be a Chinese puzzle. Moreover, it will be useless to agitate women's rights in the matter of voting until we shall have settled this negro question of the negro's rights in the matter of labor. The administration is committed to the doctrine of equal rights. The logic of events may be pleaded, but so it is. The administration has set and is enforcing the example of equal rights in labor as in suffrage; and unless some bold and commanding diversion shall soon be undertaken, there will be an opposing combination in the political field of the Trades Unions of the country that will astonish the administration and all concerned, even in the approaching fall elections.

THE VOTE IN FRANCE.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Despite the process of gerrymandering as applied to France with imperial means and vigor, the accruing results by the late elections are more and more in the nature of a protest against the empire. Out of two hundred and ninety-two circumscriptions into which France is divided, the results in two hundred and eighty are known. Not less than 196 of these have chosen candidates either favored or unopposed by the Government. Only 26 candidates of the opposition, or but three more than its number in the late legislative body, have so far been chosen. Nevertheless, there remain several remarkable and even formidable facts. First, the elected opposition is far more radical than heretofore; second, as many as fifty-eight districts require a second election, not having come to a choice. Consequently the radicals of France have still a chance of great gain, and with energy may win at least half of the debatable districts. If any anxiety is caused to the empire by the elections, it will be chiefly occasioned by these districts; if more or less explosion is apt to be the result of repression, it may find its opportunity here. Both the Napoleonists and the Liberalists have earnest reason to contest the doubtful circumscriptions with all their ability. By the latest telegrams we learn that the Emperor has been provoked to new effort, and will especially contest the district in which M. Rochefort is a candidate, the election of whom would be considered a personal insult to Napoleon.

The vote of Paris and Lyons, which has been generally and boldly against the throne, predicts a measure of the result in the case of the uncertain districts. Nowhere has Napoleonism sustained so thorough a rebuke as in the capital of its pride and power. The Emperor claims that he has embellished and benefited Paris as never did monarch before, and might have expected that at the late ballot one hundred or two hundred thousand public workmen would have risen up call him blessed. But the facts are lamentably ungrateful, and it is plain that workmen put no trust in princes. A conservative writer in Paris tells us that the whole vote of the metropolis may be classed as 125,000 liberal opposition, 85,000 radical and extreme opposition, and 55,000 for the Government. According to Reuter's telegrams nearly three hundred thousand votes were cast in the nine circumscriptions of Paris, indicating a number of voters proportioned to a larger population than the capital possesses. The vote may be somewhat over-calculated, but we know that the issue between liberalism and empire has been squarely met, and the latter defeated where defeat is most significant. In 1852 the Parisian opposition was 86,000 strong; in 1863, 149,000; in 1869 it is 210,000. In 1863, the Government counted 83,000 votes. To-day it has but 55,000. The Government has lost since 1852 not less than 77,000 votes, and the Opposition has gained 124,000. One of the radicals, M. Ernest Picard, defeated the candidate of the Government by the overwhelming majority of 24,000 against 8000 votes. In the electoral reawakening of France, M. Thiers, the man of state and of history, has been ousted from his seat by a candidate of no fame, but of decided anti-dynastical opinions; and even the great Jules Favre has been out-radicaled and out-voted in the district which returned Bancel, once a refugee in Brussels. The irrepressible Henri Rochefort comes back to France to claim a seat under the very nose of majesty, if the doubt in the seventh district turns, as it not unlikely may, in his favor, and against Jules Favre, who seems to have been unfortunate as the candidate of several districts. By the law of French elections no persons is elected deputy who has not obtained, first, an absolute majority, and second, a number of suffrages equal to one-fourth of the electors registered on the lists of circumscription. The number of the candidates in the field, and the gerrymandering of the Empire, have made the elections, under this test, a matter of some nicety and difficulty, and hence there are fifty-eight undecided circumscriptions. But France has spoken its mind, or as much of it as could well be spoken now, and the Empire foresees its fate, be that violent or peaceful, or near or remote.

CRAIG VS. SPRAGUE.

From the N. Y. World.

The latest case of social unhappiness in Chicago—that of Craig and Sprague—contains much less than the usual allowance of the muck that perfumes most of the breach of promise and divorce cases of that lively town, and much more of genuine matter alike for mirth and for meditation. There was, to be sure, a little episodical evidence as to how the plaintiff had borne a child to some person or persons to the jury and to Sprague unknown. But this, though it would lend a piquant pruriency to a suit in New York, is a tame and trivial scandal for Chicago. The only wonder is that a defendant of Chicago should have hesitated to fulfil his promise by reason of an occurrence which the newspapers of Chicago would lead us to believe was rather in than out of the routine of procedure, particularly as the tangible result of the plaintiff's indiscretion could not be a burden upon the defendant. As its fond mother, according to Sprague, congratulated herself, "it was a god send the child was dead."

The real peculiarity of the case—or, rather, the puzzling characteristic of a large class of cases—is that it shows how two people of very dissimilar habits and stations in life may cherish a very genuine affection for each other. It is only a few days since an old scandal has been revived in the newspapers, telling how the great mind of Alexander Hamilton had been completely subjected to the wiles of a woman whose letters to him showed her to be a fool by nature and a dunce by cultivation, but of whom his letters showed him to be passionately, if ephemerally, fond. In the present case, it is a tolerably intelligent woman who has, or who professes, to yearn unutterably after an intolerably unintelligent man. Cophetua wooed a beggar-maid, but Cophetua probably did not know how to write, or if he did, it would seem that his affection can never have survived the perusal of the beggar-maid's letters. Here is a school-teacher whose ardor is sufficient to withstand specimens of letter-writing crowded with the sort of ignorance which it was her daily duty to be disgusted and horrified at, and the like of which would have insured a trouncing to the youngest and dullest of her pupils. To be sure, it is possible that her affections were set upon Sprague's considerable moneys and not upon his inconsiderable self. But it is much more credible that she really loved the man than that she could be capable of the sustained and consummate hypocrisy of which, if we discredit the genuineness of her passion, we must suppose the letters to have been the product. The gushing stanzas wherein she celebrates the "dark and earnest eye" of Sprague read drolly in the light of the autographic statement of Sprague that that organ was afflicted with "arisiplace," and that "I cannot see one Bitt out of my I."

The conclusion from all this is, that Cupid is not capable to be dissected nor even wisely discussed, and practically that love matters cannot be adjudicated otherwise than absurdly in the courts of Chicago, or even in those of New York.

WINES.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets,
Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p§

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by
CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 28 2p§ Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

WIREWORK.

WIRE FENCING,
For Farms,
Gardens,
Lawns, Etc.
ALSO,
WHITE METAL WIRE,
FOR CLOTHES LINES.
G. DE WITT, BROTHER & CO.,
No. 633 MARKET STREET,
5 19 wfm1m PHILADELPHIA.

WIRE GUARDS
FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.
Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper-makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
2 3fmw§ No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

CURTAINS AND SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,
NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Venetian Blinds & Window Shades.
Large and fine assortment at low prices.
STORE SHADES made and lettered. [5 11 1m
CORNICES, CORDS, TASSELS, REPAIRING, ETC

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500·00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500·00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200·00
25,000	Penn. Rail. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000·00
25,000	Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031·25
15,000	Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000·00
10,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500·00
20,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 Shares Stock	15,000·00
207,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900·00
$1,109,900 Par.	Market value, Cost, $1,093,604·26.	$1,130,325·25
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486·94
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178·88
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813·00
	Cash in bank $116,150·08; Cash in drawer 413·65	116,563·73
		$1,647,367·80

DIRECTORS.
Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, James C. Hand, Theophilus Paulding, Joseph H. Seal, Hugh Craig, John R. Penrose, Jacob P. Jones, James Traquair, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, James B. McFarland, Edward Lafourcade, Joshua P. Eyre, Edmund A. Souder, Samuel E. Stokes, Henry Sloan, William C. Ludwig, George G. Leiper, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., John D. Taylor, George W. Bernadou, William G. Boulton, Jacob Riegel, Spencer McIlvaine, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg, John B. Semple, " A. B. Berger, "
THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 10 6

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets on Jan. 1, 1869, $2,677,372·13
CAPITAL $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS 1,083,528·70
PREMIUMS 1,193,843·43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788·12. INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.
Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Building of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.
DIRECTORS.
Alfred G. Baker, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Thomas Sparks, William S. Grant, Thomas S. Ellis, Gustavus S. Benson.
ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 291 BROADWAY Cor. READE St., New York.
Cash Capital $150,000
$125,000 Deposited with the State of New York as Security for Policy Holders.
LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.
REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.
Thomas T. Tasker, Charles Spencer, John A. Wright, Arthur G. Coffin, John M. Maris, William Divine, S. Morris Wain, John B. McCreary, J. B. Lippincott, James Long, James Hunter, E. H. Worne.
In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.
SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO CLERGYMEN.
For all further information, adress
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD Special Agent. 4 16§

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
Provident Life and Trust Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 2 1 27§

INSURE AT HOME,
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance COMPANY.
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS, $2,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18§
JAMES TRAQUAIR PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS SECRETARY

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital $200,000·00
Cash Assets, May, 1869, OVER HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.
DIRECTORS.
F. Ratchford Starr, Nalbro Frazier, John M. Atwood, Benjamin T. Tredick, George H. Stuart, John H. Brown, J. Livingston Erringer, James L. Claghorn, William G. Boulton, Charles Wheeler, Thomas H. Montgomery, James Aertsen.
This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,
on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.
John L. Hodge, M. B. Mahony, John T. Lewis, William S. Grant, Robert W. Leaming, D. Clark Wharton, Lawrence Lewis, Jr., David Lewis, Benjamin Etting, Thomas H. Powers, A. R. McHenry, Edmund Castillon, Samuel Wilcox, Lewis C. Norris.
JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
, Secretary. 4 28§

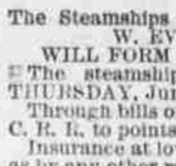
INSURANCE.

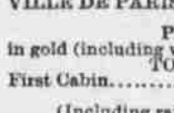
THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary 3 1§

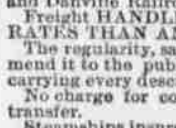
OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets $2,350,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.
DIRECTORS.
Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, William Welsh, S. Morris Wain, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, John P. White, Louis C. Madeira, Charles W. Cushman.
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. 2 1§

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 4§ No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

SHIPPING.

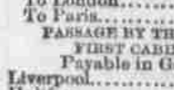

CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST
FAST FREIGHT LINE,
EVERY THURSDAY.
The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Vance,
WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
The steamship PROMETHEUS will sail on THURSDAY, June 10, at 4 P. M.
Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.
Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 22 tf DOCK STREET WHARF.


ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—
PEREIRE Duchesne Saturday, May 1
LAFAYETTE Rousseau Saturday, May 15
ST. LAURENT Lemarie Saturday, May 29
VILLE DE PARIS Surmount Saturday, June 12
PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine),
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin $140 | Second Cabin $85
TO PARIS,
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin $145 | Second Cabin $85
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to
H. L. LEAF,
1 27§ No. 320 CHESNUT Street.


PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST, EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insured at the lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1§


LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR
NEW YORK.
Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
REDUCTION OF RATES.
Spring rates, commencing March 15.
Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. On and after 15th of March freight by this line will be taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, 4 cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.
JOHN F. OHL,
2 28§ Pier 19 North Wharves.
N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.


NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1§


FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Baltimore, Saturday, June 12, at 1 P. M.
City of Boston, via Halifax, Tuesday, June 15, at 11 A. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
Payable in Gold. | Payable in Currency.
FIRST CABIN $100 | STEERAGE $35
To London 105 | To London 40
To Paris 115 | To Paris 47
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.
FIRST CABIN. | STEERAGE.
Payable in Gold. | Payable in Currency.
Liverpool $90 | Liverpool $30
Halifax 20 | Halifax 15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer 45 | St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer 30
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.


NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL, EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.
Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.
Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freight received and forwarded on accommodating terms.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
5 3§ No. 119 WALL Street, New York.


NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.
The business by these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For Freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 2§ No. 132 South Wharves.

PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING.

WM. H. RADFORD,
PRACTICAL
PLUMBER, GAS FITTER,
AND DRAIN LAYER,
243 South Fifteenth Street,
Below Locust.

DR. KINKELIN CAN BE CONSULTED ON all diseases of a certain specialty. Office hours, 8 to 8. No. 39 S. ELEVENTH Street. 5 6

LAY REPRESENTATION.

A Large and Interesting Meeting of the Lay Members of the Methodist Church.

Last night a very large meeting of lay members of the Methodist Episcopal Church was held in Green Street Church, to consult together upon the subject of the laity being represented in the Conference.

John M. Maris, Esq., called the meeting to order, and suggested that Rev. Thomas T. Tasker should occupy the chair, which was unanimously agreed to. The Vice-Presidents were Mr. William Brown of Green street, John Whiteman of Arch street, and E. J. Yard of Union street. The secretaries were John R. Lewis of Spring Garden, and Thomas Sappington of Tabernacle. Rev. Dr. Carroll then gave out three verses of the 218th hymn, which was heartily sung, and followed with a most appropriate prayer, in which the reverend gentleman thanked God for His many mercies to the Church in times past, and implored the Divine help in the discussion of the important question which would soon be decided. At the request of the chairman the choir sang a very sweet hymn.

The President said as the meeting would be addressed by Bishop Simpson and their late pastor, he should occupy but a very short time with his remarks. For more than three generations the subject of lay delegation has been a matter of discussion with our great minds both in England and America. Learned men, judges, writers, and others have been for it and against it. Once he thought the subject neither food nor medicine, and that the Church had better let it alone. Before we get it the people will have to understand properly. I for one was then set down as opposed to it; but I was never opposed to it; I deprecated it at that time, and on account of the spirit in which it was introduced in the Church. Now the indications tend towards lay representation, and my own feelings and conclusions lead me to think that the time has come. There never was such good feeling in the Church in America as at the present day, and if the ministers will join with their lay brethren the matter will redound to their advantage and the good of the Church. The ministry have chiefly agitated this question, and have felt that there was always a power outside themselves which, if linked with them, would result in great benefits to the Methodists at large. I believe that has been a conviction with them, and if so, it proves that the view we take of the question is a correct and proper one. I find I am drifting into a speech, but I must check myself. At one time we could not broach this question without raising ill passions and dissensions among us. If the lay representation is right it is expedient, and if it is expedient it is right. There are enough of those that desire it who can wait until there are sufficient of those who do not desire it do. I must conclude by stating that I favor lay representation.

Rev. Alfred Cookman, of Grace Church, Wilmington, then made an address. He commenced by referring to the rapid events which have taken place during the last few years, and cited the inauguration of Grant, the efforts made by the Cubans for their independence, the speech of Sumner on the Alabama question, the driving of the last spike of the Pacific Railroad, the decoration of the soldiers' graves with the fragrant flowers of May, the union of the Old and New Schools of the Presbyterian Church, which example he hoped would be followed by all the different denominations over this broad republic, and in a few days there would be twenty thousand voices singing a peace jubilee at Boston, and now we have the important question of lay representation to act upon. I do trust that we may have men and women to be actors in the great matters that affect the Church of Christ, and also the government of the country. When I received an invitation to be present here, the chairman stated he wanted to enlist the sympathies of the women of Philadelphia in this very important matter, and from the language in which the letter was drawn it might be implied that I was a ladies' man, and I am perfectly willing to remain under that implication.

Mr. Cookman then related a very touching incident in his experience with a car conductor, which bore upon the question of motherly love. He rejoiced at this juncture, when we are contemplating such a fundamental change in the Church, to call to our aid the female members. He was proud, after a lapse of eighteen hundred years, tha the Methodist Episcopal Church was the firs Christian denomination which carried out tha great and glorious principle of St. Paul, to the effect that there was no distinction between Jews or Gentiles, or any of mankind. We, who are prepared to toil and die, if need be, for our Church, must necessarily be anxious at the position which we are to take before the world at large, and I am convinced of the good that will result from lay representation. Once I was opposed to it; but now, thank God, I am for it. Without this lay representation we are apt to depend too much upon ourselves, and we must thus detract from the prosperity and glory of the Church. It has occurred to me that by the introduction of the lay element into our councils, we shall be drawing the great heart of the members further into the Church. I do not propose to go into a long argument upon this question, as a matter has been fully ventilated in our religious newspapers, and Bishop Simpson has spent a great deal of his time in urging the importance of the subject. This month our continent will be as it were a Methodist battle-field to decide the question of the lay representation. In Wabash avenue the vote has been taken—114 for it, and only one against it; Smoky Pittsburg has voted upon the subject, and in favor of it, and in Wilmington, at Grace Church, on Saturday evening last, all the members voted for it with the exception of one individual, who subsequently came and begged to withdraw his vote. The result was that Grace Church, Wilmington, returned 153 votes for it, and none against it. (Applause.) Now I challenge you in Philadelphia to beat that. I love this beautiful city. It acted nobly during the war, and I shall be proud to find that at the close of this month you have carried the banner on this question. I have no doubt of the result. I believe the laity will touch several questions much more delicately and carefully than the ministry. Let us introduce more of the conservative element into our councils. In conclusion, he stated what was wanted was the co-operation of the ladies, which he trusted would be forthcoming. In the ranks of lay delegation he was proud to find his aged mother, his cherished sister, and his beloved wife, by his side. He received a letter to-day to the effect that they this week expected to cast their first ballot in favor of lay representation. The reverend gentleman took his seat amid applause.

At the request of the President, the choir sang the hymn—

"From all that dwell below the skies,
Let the Creator's name arise,
Let the Redeemer's name be sung
Through every land by every tongue."

The Rev. Bishop Simpson then made an address. He thought there was feeling in all our consciousness that when persons united together in one common work, each wanted to take a part as in business and in other matters, such as fairs gotten up by ladies for charitable purposes. The feeling is a natural one, and runs in our social circle. We all want a say in the government of the country, and the world is struggling after this, and feels that there will never be peace and quietude until every person all over the world has a say in the selection of the government under which he dwells. Now why should the Church be an exception to this rule? The members have responsible duties to perform, and all should take an equal part.

God distributes from above gifts, but so far as the duties are performed by men they are only looked up to as men. What is given of God no man has a right to modify the doctrines which Christ teaches us to believe. Some men say they have been called to preach the Gospel, and, therefore, they should make the laws of the Church. I acknowledge the right of preaching the Gospel, but not the right of making Church laws. Methodism does not teach such a doctrine; nor would I uphold such a doctrine. Our lay preachers, who work so laboriously and well, should have a say at our conventions, and not be excluded, as they are at present. I think they are the best body that can enact the laws of the Church, and carry them out properly.

I believe the teachings of the Gospel point to such a course as we are now pursuing. You all remember that passage, "If thy brother offend thee, tell him, and if he heed not, tell it to the Church." Now, you all know what the Church is. Christianity is one great democracy, and the time has come for all of us to blend our powers together. Can we help the ministers? I hold we can. The Apostles at first managed things themselves, and why? Because there was no other Church, but soon they appointed "men of good repute" to carry on the work of the Church. I think the ministers are following in the steps of the Apostles when they say, as they have said in their general conventions to the laity, if you desire to help us in our work, come and do so. When there were not enough ministers to preach the Gospel, Mr. Wesley called down upon him the censure of the world when he said to the laity, "Go ye and preach the word of God to your brethren." I thank God Wesley did take that step, and there true Methodism commenced. Referring to the ladies, the Bishop said his religious convictions were owing to the admonitions of his sainted mother. Wherever there was a soul it should be set at work, and that is the secret of the success of Methodism. There are objections to admitting lay delegates, but I don't think the objectors understand the question. If they are admitted the annual conferences will not be interfered with in any way, but will remain as at present. Lay delegation is this:—From the annual conferences two laymen are selected to sit in General Conference, and from the smaller conference one layman. These will sit together, not interfering with any minister. The same number of ministers as before will be present, with two laymen from the large and one from the smaller of the conferences. They listen, they deliberate, and they discuss matters together, and if there is any question of interest, and a division of votes is called for—as there certainly would be on all questions of Church economy and Church discipline—then the ministers vote first, and nothing is done unless a majority of ministers vote for the matter. Well, if a majority of the ministers vote for the matter, as is now the case, it will be a law. If there be lay delegation after the ministers have voted for it, then the laymen will vote, and it cannot be a law unless a majority of laymen have voted for it. This is the whole of lay delegation.

Bishop Simpson, after some intervening remarks, said he should like to see a union of Methodists, as there had recently been of Presbyterians. Some men did not think laymen were sufficiently read to be competent to take a seat in the General Conference. Now, I am not surprised to hear such an expression from the lips of a high-church man. He then referred to the election of delegates, and asked if any member present would select a bad man. He was sure they would not—it would not be to their interest to do so. It was not essential that a rich man should be elected. The expenses and boarding of delegates will be paid, and I am of opinion that under such circumstances no man would refuse to go for four weeks into the best company in the world. He had made a calculation. It was this:—Suppose two delegates from the Philadelphia Conference were sent to any part of the United States where the General Conference sat, and the expenses were $100 for travelling, and their board bill might come to another $100. Now, there are between 30,000 and 40,000 members in the Philadelphia Conference—I will say 40,000 for convenience sake. To meet this expense, it will only cost each member half a cent every four years, and cannot the Church bear that? I am sure it will not break the members. (Laughter.)

The Bishop then showed how the expenses of delegates from India, Oregon, and other distant parts could be provided for at trifling additional cost. In the course of his remarks he said lay representation was essential to union with other Methodist bodies, as they have it and will not unite with us without it. If there is to be no union, it is necessary for self-protection. If we are without it, they will have an advantage over us. My conviction being that this element will increase our strength and unity, I pray God for its success. (Applause.)

The meeting closed with the doxology.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The journeymen carpenters of the south-eastern section of the city held a meeting last night at the N. W. corner of Second and Pine streets. A temporary organization was perfected by electing as president Israel Ball; as secretary William Weller. A committee on constitution and by-laws was appointed, and the signatures of a large number to the roll of membership were obtained. The meeting then adjourned, to meet at the call of the officers.

—Complaints are made to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals of nails carelessly dropped in the streets by the coopers along the wharves. Some valuable horses have been so seriously injured by this carelessness that it has been necessary to kill them.

—The alarm of fire last night about 9 o'clock was caused by the burning of some material in the coach shop of Pfaff & Kroll, southeast corner of Pemberton and Wallace streets. Loss about $200.

—While some workmen were engaged yesterday afternoon in tearing down an ice-house, at Thirty-fifth and Sycamore streets, the wall fell, and one of the workmen named George Miller, aged forty years, was instantly killed. His body was taken to his late residence, in Thirty-seventh street, above Haverford.

—John Martin, a stevedore, thirty-five years old, residing in Annapolis street, attempted to take his life yesterday afternoon by cutting his throat with a knife. Intemperance was the chief cause of the act. He inflicted a severe wound, and it is doubtful if he can recover. He has a family. Last evening he was admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 138⅞.

—The Secretary of the Treasvry has sold $2,008,000.

—The Conservative Republicans of Mississippi have issued a call for a convention.

—The brig Corinthian, of Ellsworth, Me., is reported wrecked near Kingston, Jamaica.

—In the Convention at Richmond, Virginia, yesterday, eight negroes were nominated for the Legislature.

—The Sub-Census Committee is in session at Washington, making arrangements to take the census.

—Washington now has seven colored Councilmen, one colored Alderman, and a colored City Register.

—The dead body of a man was found hanging from a tree, yesterday morning, in Central Park, New York.

—Edward Humphrey, a lunatic, formerly a State Prison convict, escaped from the Asylum at Worcester, Mass.

—The delegates to the State Convention from Chester county have been instructed to vote for Geary for Governor.

—The bill appropriating one million dollars to the Western Maryland Railroad passed the Baltimore City Councils yesterday.

—The Census Committee yesterday examined ex-Superintendent Kennedy in reference to how the next census should be taken.

—The Treasury Department at Washington is in possession of a record of the notes stolen from the United States Depository at Santa Fe.

—The building of Wheathead & Brothers, and the paper-box factory of Spooner & Co., on Pearl street, New York, was destroyed by fire last night.

—The steamship Tybee, lately seized on suspicion of being intended for the Cubans, yesterday sailed from New York, flying the Dominican flag.

—Miss Amanda Craig, who brought suit against E. P. Sprague, of Chicago, for breach of promise of marriage, has been awarded $100,000 damages.

—An editor of a Secessionist newspaper, and several other persons, at Warrentown, Ga., were arrested yesterday. The offense is not yet known.

—Out of the twenty-nine members of City Councils elected in Washington yesterday, all were Republicans—twenty-one white men and eight colored.

—Mrs. Elizabeth Whelan was burned to death in Buffalo, N. Y., on Monday night, her clothes being ignited by the careless use of coal oil in lighting a kitchen fire.

—President Grant, accompanied by his family, Secretaries Rawlins and Cox, and several friends, started for West Point to-day, to be present at the military examination.

—Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph G. Crane, Commander of the Fourth Military District of Mississippi, was shot dead by a man named Yerger, at Jackson, Miss., yesterday.

—Reverdy Johnson intends to publish a defense of his ministerial course in England. He says that Sumner approved of his intended policy before leaving the United States for England.

—The Attorney-General of Indiana is of the opinion that the passing of measures in the Indiana Legislature, after the resignation of forty-two Democratic members, was in accordance with the State Constitution, and the measures so passed are laws.

—The Internal Revenue Commissioner has decided that no deductions of taxes for leakage will be allowed on spirits based on the original measurement when they are placed in warehouses, nor upon any other spirits produced before July 28, 1868, unless they were regauged previous to April 14, 1869.

Foreign News.

VIENNA, June 8.—It is said the Austrian Government refuses to decide in the matter of the neutrality of the Suez Canal without the advice and co-operation of France.

MADRID, June 8.—The new constitution has been promulgated in all the provinces. Perfect order prevails throughout the country. Telegrams have been received from Espinar, Acting Captain-General of Cuba, countermanding the previous order for reinforcements, and this is accepted as an indication of an improved state of affairs on that island, and gave great satisfaction.

PARIS, June 8.—The results in fifteen additional elections by the ballot have been declared. Seven official and eight opposition candidates were elected. Among the successful candidates are MM. Latour and Dumoulin.

Last night, about 12 o'clock, great crowds gathered in the Quartier Montmartre, and the police were obliged to use force in dispersing them. Some were injured, and many arrests were made, but the people finally retired to their homes and quiet was restored.

A scene of disorder also occurred in front of the Hotel de Ville, where many persons were injured and a large number arrested. The total number of arrests made last night in consequence of these disturbances was one hundred and twenty.

LONDON, June 8.—The *Times* to-day refers to the fact that some of the Tory Peers declined to follow the policy in regard to the Irish Church bill determined upon by the majority at their meeting last Saturday, and trusts that the danger of a collision is past. The experience of the last two days reaffirms the truth that on a direct issue the Lords must allow the national will to prevail. The present aspect indicates the passage of the bill to its second reading by a small majority. The same paper, in an article on the French elections, points to the fact that 3,500,000 Frenchmen are voting in opposition to only 4,000,000 who support the Government. Whatever relative strength the parties may have in the Corps Legislatif, this is the significant result of universal suffrage, and is bound to influence the entire policy of the French Government.

The *Telegraph*, referring to the attitude of the House of Lords, says:—"The nation must govern the nation. To this Lord Derby and other peers assented, when last year they wanted the judgment of the nation on the Suspensory bill. The peers now may well accept the jurisdiction to which they appealed."

The *News* has an editorial on the Alabama controversy. It believes the storm of feeling is clearing away, and says:—"We are now about ready to deal with facts. Americans have forgotten facts; they recollect unfriendly words, but disregard the memory of friendly deeds. Great Britain is ready to bear her own responsibility, but when charged with all the damage done to American commerce during the late war, she must remind Americans that only a small part of the damage lies at her door, or will be admitted by her."

In the House of Lords, to-night Earl Harrowley gave notice that he should move that the second reading of the Irish Church bill be postponed six months.

The Ascot races commenced to-day. The weather was fine, and the Prince and Princess of Wales were present. The attendance was immense. The Trial stakes were won by Vagabond; the Biennial stakes by Beville's bay colt, and the Gold Case sweepstakes by Thorwaldsen, beating Moma and Lancet. The Prince of Wales stakes were won by Martyrdom, beating Pero, Gomez, and Typhon, and the Triennial stakes by Formosa, beating Restitution and The Laird.

The Board of Control.

A stated meeting of this Board was held yesterday afternoon, President Steinmetz presiding.

Amongst the communications received were the following:—

One from the Thirteenth section, asking that the salary of the janitor of the Wyoming school be increased to one thousand dollars per annum.

One from the Twentieth section, asking authority to open a division school in the Spring Garden House house.

One from the Fourteenth section, asking that measures be taken to dispose of the Monroe Grammar School, in accordance with an act of Assembly.

One from the Twentieth section, east, asking for an appropriation of $4000 for alterations to building on Eleventh street, below Thompson.

One from the Twentieth section, west, asking for the purchase of a lot on Oxford street, near Eighteenth.

One from the Twenty-second section, asking for an appropriation of $5000 for the erection of a school building on Limekiln turnpike, a lot for that purpose having been donated by the owner.

One from the Fourth section, stating that the new school building at Shippen and Guilford streets had been named "Ralston."

After some discussion the name was confirmed.

Mr. Michael Blynn, appointed Controller from the Twenty-first ward, appeared and took the oath of office.

The Committee on Accounts reported bills amounting to $211,456·27, which were ordered to be paid.

The Committee on Supplies reported that proposals for supplying fuel had been advertised for and received.

The committee is of opinion that coal can be purchased at a later day at a much more reasonable rate than at the present time. The contract for charcoal had been awarded to Richard Donegy, at sixty cents per bushel.

Mr. Hoffman said that if the contracts had been awarded at the amounts contained in the proposals, it would have been necessary to ask City Councils for an extra appropriation. The total amount of the bids is $49,000, while the appropriation is $45,000.

Mr. Stanton thought that in a month or two hence coal will not be any cheaper than it is now.

After considerable debate the resolution authorizing another advertisement for proposals was agreed to.

Mr. Lukens, of the Committee on Text Books, submitted a report in favor of placing "Martindale's History of the United States" on the list of text books in use in the schools. Laid over until next meeting.

The Committee on Property reported resolutions authorizing the lease of Bethlehem Church, in American street, above Trenton avenue, at $400 per annum, and Colored Baptist Church, Ludlow street, above Forty-first, at $200 per annum; asking City Councils for an appropriation of $3500 for the necessary alterations to building on Eleventh street, below Thompson; and asking for an appropriation of $8000 for repairs to the Northeast Grammar School. Adopted.

The Reformed Convention.

YESTERDAY AFTERNOON'S PROCEEDINGS.

Yesterday afternoon the General Synod of the Reformed Church reassembled, and the session was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Demund. The order arranged for the afternoon was set aside, and the report of the Committee on the Professorate was presented and accepted.

The following resolution was offered:—

Resolved, That, in consideration of the continued high cost of living, the sum of $— be added to each of the Professorates in the Theological Seminary at New Brunswick.

The report was referred to the Committee on Board of Directors.

The report of the Professorate was taken up in order, and so much as referred to the Theological Seminary at New Brunswick was adopted. Professor C. E. Crispell was admitted to the floor of the Synod for the purpose of making such statements and arguments as he might deem important for a full understanding of the subject now before the Synod.

Rev. Dr. Philps addressed the Synod in relation to the Professorate of Hope College.

Rev. Samuel J. Rogers followed in a brief address in reply to the remarks of Dr. Philps.

Rev. Jacob Vandermeulen also addressed the Synod on the subject of Professorates.

Rev. A. G. Vermilye, D. D., followed in a brief address. Rev. E. E. Crispell, Professor of Theology at Hope College, replied. A resolution was then passed dividing Hope College into two parts; also, other resolutions for the government of that institution. After prayer the Synod adjourned.

In the evening a general meeting was held in the same church, when addresses were made by Rev. E. C. Scudder, Rev. L. W. Kip, and Rev. J. H. Ballagh.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4·28	MOON RISES	4·21
SUN SETS	7·30	HIGH WATER	2·13

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.			
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York via Hal	May 22
Bellona	London	New York	May 22
Idaho	Liverpool	New York	May 26
Delaware	Liverpool	Boston	May 27
Nestorian	Liverpool	Quebec	May 27
Erin	Liverpool	New York	May 27
Columbia	Glasgow	New York	May 28
Germania	Havre	New York	May 29
Bremen	Havre	New York	May 29
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	May 29
Atalanta	London	New York	May 29
FOR EUROPE.			
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	June 9
Java	New York	Liverpool	June 9
C. of Limerick	New York	Antwerp	June 9
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	June 9
Weser	New York	Bremen	June 10
Tarifa	New York	Liverpool	June 10
Saxonia	New York	Hamburg	June 11
Louisiana	New York	Liverpool	June 12
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	June 12
Peruvian	Portland	Liverpool	June 12
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	June 12
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	June 12
Bellona	New York	London	June 15
C. of Boston	New York	Liverpool	June 15
Scotia	New York	Liverpool	June 16
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	June 19
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	June 23
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Prometheus	Philada	Charleston	June 10
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	June 10
Alaska	New York	Aspinwall	June 11
Columbia	New York	Havana	June 17
City of Mexico	New York	Havana & V. Cruz	June 18
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	June 19
Juniata	Philada	N. Orleans and Hav	June 19
North America	New York	Rio Janeiro	June 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Brunette, Brooks, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Riggans, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Barque Maria Margaretha, Dalen, Stettin, L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig Elizabeth, Ames, Cardenas, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Br. brig Corira, Nixon, St. Stephen, N. B., do.
Brig Sportsman, Morton, Trinidad, Warren & Gregg.
Brig F. H. Todd, Maguire, Boston, do.
Schr W. F. Cushing, Cook, Darien, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Ocean Traveller, Adams, Alexandria, D. Cooper.
Schr Foaming Sea, James, Richmond, A. Kerr & Bro.
Schr Wave Crest, Gawley, Alexandria, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr Lizzie Maul, Frambes, Georgetown, D. C., do.
Schr Challenge, Gulliver, Bangor, J. E. Bazley & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Steamer Monitor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Tacony, Nichols, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Br. barque L. G. Bigelow, Corning, 50 days from Cardiff, with railroad iron to L. Westergaard & Co.
Barque M. H. Culbert, Hatfield, 3 days from New York, in ballast to Workman & Co.
Brig Tally Ho, Chism, 15 days from Trinidad, with molasses to S. & W. Welsh—vessel to Warren & Gregg.
Schr Joseph S. Cleaveland, Lewis, 5 days from Chester river, with railroad ties to J. W. Bacon—not as before.
Schr Union, Pratt, 15 days from East Pascagoula, with lumber to captain.
Schr F. Nowell, Fennimore, 9 days from Gardiner, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr D. Talbot, Packard, 6 days from Charleston, S. C., with guano to captain.
Schr H. W. McColley, Hubbard, 4 days from Norfolk, with juniper logs to T. P. Galvin & Co.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, June 9.—The following boats left here for Philadelphia this morning:—
Gen. Reynolds, with lumber to D. B. Taylor & Son.
Louisa, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, June 8.—No report from New York.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, June 8.—The following barges leave in tow eastward to-night:—
Mary Kirkpatrick; S. A. Clark; D. W. C. Fox; Maggie O'Rourke; Marion; Lillian; John Van Buren; W. G. Johnson; Nightingale; C. A. Silliman; and Fannie Goddard, all with coal, for New York.
J. J. Wolcott, with corn, for New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, June 8.—The barge Rose Ann, with old rails, left this morning for Baltimore.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Wyoming, Julius, cleared at St. John, N. B., 5th inst., for Liverpool.
Steamship Aries, Wiley, from Boston, ashore on Squan Beach, N. J., remained 7th inst. She lies in a good condition, with cables and anchors laid; the cargo is being discharged, and there is a good prospect of getting her off. If successful, she will be towed to Philadelphia.
Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, for Philadelphia, sailed from Havana yesterday.
Steamship Volunteer, Jones, from Wilmington, N. C., at New York yesterday. May 31, struck on the New Inlet bar at Wilmington, and lost wheel; was obliged to throw several barrels of naval stores overboard; got off the following day without further damage, and was towed to New York by steamship Fanita.
Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Barque Sampo, Hoenvener, hence for Antwerp, was off the Lizard 23d ult.
Barque Julia Nichols, Dade, from London for Philadelphia, sailed from Gravesend 27th ult.
Barque Lochinvar, Nickerson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 27th ult.
Barque Woodlands, Higgins, from Rotterdam for Philadelphia, sailed from Pentland Frith 25th ult.
Brig Thermatis, Johnson, hence, cleared at Gibraltar 18th ult. for Leghorn.
Brig Tubal Cain, Groesnick, at Zaza 22d ult., loading for Delaware Breakwater.
Brig Loch Lomond, Savage, at Zaza 22d ult., for Delaware Breakwater in 4 days.
Brig C. V. Williams, Thompson, was discharging at Zaza 22d ult.
Schr Alice R. Alley, hence at Boston 7th inst.
Schr Gen. Grant, Colburn, hence, at Norfolk 5th inst.
Schrs Mary and Frances, Boyle, hence for New Haven, and Margaret Powell, Fenton, hence for Hartford, at New York 7th inst.
Schr W. G. Audenried, Baker, at New Haven 6th inst., from Jacksonville.
Schr B. F. Brainerd, Anderson, hence for Fall River, passed Hell Gate 7th inst.
Schr Hiawatha, Lee, hence, at Newburyport 6th inst.
Schr H. M. Read, Benson, hence, at New Bedford 5th instant.
Schr Golden Eagle, Howes, hence, at New Bedford 5th inst. While going down the bay was struck by lightning, splitting jaws of main gaff, carrying away centre-board purchase, and knocking down Captain Howes, who was at the wheel.
Schr American Eagle McFarland, from Calais for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 6th inst.
Schrs Lath Rich, Paddock, and Lewis A. Edwards, Marshall, sailed from New Bedford 6th inst. for Philadelphia.
Schr Westmoreland, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 5th inst.
Schr R. H. Shannon, Dilks, hence, at Providence 6th instant.
Schrs John Burley, Saunders, from Providence, and Hazleton, Gardiner, from Taunton, both for Philadelphia, were at Newport P. M. 4th inst.

Importations.

Arrived in New York, per steamship Louisiana:—
12 cases fancy Biscuits from Peak, Frean & Co., London, to Simon Colton & Clarke.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE,

No. 828 ARCH STREET.

AND NEW STORE,

No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.

NEW BARNSLEY LINENS.

BEST BARNSLEY SHEETINGS, all widths, at bargain prices.

TAYLOR & CO.'S BARNSLEY DAMASKS, 7-4, 8-4, and 9-4 wide, from $1·37½ up.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE POWER-LOOM NAPKINS,
Made specially for us, at $2·75 and $3·00 per dozen.

Our customers who have been waiting for these very durable Napkins can now get them at either of our stores. 9 30 wfm§

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICE.

THE NEAPOLITAN
ICE CREAM AND WATER ICES.
THE PUREST AND BEST IN THE WORLD.

This celebrated Brick Ice Cream and Water Ice can be carried in a paper to any part of the city, as you could candy. Fifteen or twenty different kinds of them are kept constantly on hand, and ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT FLAVORS can be made to order for those who desire to have something never before seen in the United States, and superior to any Ice Cream made in Europe.
Principal Depot—No. 1324 WALNUT Street.
Branch Store—No. 1020 SPRING GARDEN Street.
5 1§ F. J. ALLEGRETTI.

CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES!!!

McLEAR & KENDALL,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

No. 712 SANSOM Street, Philadelphia,

Invite all in need of any kind of CARRIAGES to call and see their large assortment before purchasing, as they intend selling at
REASONABLE RATES. 3 20sw26trp

PHOTOGRAPHS.



WENDEROTH,
TAYLOR & BROWN'S
OLD ESTABLISHED
Photographic Portrait Gallery,

Furnished with every convenience and facility for producing the best work. A new private passage from the Ladies' Dressing-room to the Operating Room.
All the refinements of Photography, such as
IVORYTYPES,
MINIATURES ON PORCELAIN,
OPALOTYPES.
The NEW CRAYONS originated with this establishment.

WENDEROTH, TAYLOR & BROWN,
5 12 wfm 26t No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

COAL OIL, ETC., ETC.

WILLIAM BALDWIN & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Coal Oil, Vinegar, Benzine,
ALCOHOL, TURPENTINE,
LUBRICATING, WHALE, LARD, and OTHER OILS,
No. 129 ARCH Street and
Nos. 1440 and 1442 WARNOCK Street,
PHILADELPHIA. 5 1m

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT 8.—
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, June 9,
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
of the world-renowned Comedian,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
who will appear as
RIP VAN WINKLE,
in Dion Boucicault's great Drama of
RIP VAN WINKLE;
OR, THE SLEEP OF TWENTY YEARS.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AT 2 O'CLOCK,
RIP VAN WINKLE.

THEATRE COMIQUE, SEVENTH STREET, below Arch. Commences at 8 o'clock.
TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY,
BENEFIT OF MR. AND MRS. THOS. WHIFFIN,
JESSE LEA AND LES DEUX AVEUGLES.
Last week of the charming young artist,
MISS SUSAN GALTON.
Friday—Farewell Benefit of Miss SUSAN GALTON.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8 o'clock.
BLACK AND WHITE.
MONDAY, AND EVERY EVENING,
Fechter and Wilkie Collins' great play,
BLACK AND WHITE.
With Every Scene New,
New Machinery,
New Music,
And a Powerful Cast,
Including Mrs. JOHN DREW.
Seats secured six days in advance.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE,
WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
THE GREAT DE LAVE SISTERS,
FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY.
LAST WEEK OF JOE EMMETT.
GREAT SUCCESS OF THE DASHWOOD SISTERS.

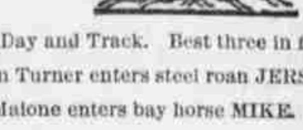
PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.—The Forty-sixth Annual Spring Exhibition of Paintings, Sculpture, &c., is now open.
Admission, 25c.; Season Tickets, 50c. [4 26 29t
Open from 9 A. M. to 6½ P. M., and from 7½ to 10 P. M.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street. THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 13tf

POINT BREEZE PARK.

POINT BREEZE PARK.

MATCH FOR $200.

SATURDAY,  JUNE 12.

Good Day and Track. Best three in five to wagons.

John Turner enters steel roan JERSEY BOY.

R. Malone enters bay horse MIKE.

Admission, $1. 6 9 3t

POINT BREEZE PARK.

WEDNESDAY,  *JUNE 21.*

Sweepstakes for Horses that have never beaten 2·31; $50 entrance. Mile heats, 3 in 5, to harness.
Association adding net receipts.
Three or more entries to fill, and two to start.
Should only one horse appear he will be entitled to all the entrance money. Should three or more start, the second horse to save his entrance. Entries to be addressed to the Secretary, and in each instance enclosing the entrance. Entries to be closed at 12 o'clock, noon, on Wednesday, June 9. 6 4

TERRA COTTA WORKS.

GLOUCESTER TERRA COTTA WORKS
DIXEY & CO.
STORE AND OFFICE
NO. 122 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
ABOVE ARCH,
PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURERS OF
DOUBLE GLAZED VITRIFIED
DRAIN PIPES,
With Branches, Bends, Sleeves, Traps, etc.
DRAINING TILE, PAVEMENT TILE,
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL CHIMNEY TOPS,
HOT-AIR FLUES,
HOPPERS,
GARDEN VASES,
STATUARY, ETC.
OWNERS, BUILDERS, AND CONTRACTORS
Will consult their interests by giving us a call.
Having a large supply of all kinds constantly hand, and delivered at the shortest notice.
Respectfully soliciting your orders, we are, yours
5 3tf DIXEY & CO.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BUREAU VERITAS
(FRENCH LLOYDS).

INTERNATIONAL REGISTER FOR
CLASSIFICATION OF VESSELS.

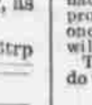
THE REGISTER VERITAS, containing the Classification of Vessels surveyed in the Continental, British and American ports, for the year 1869, is FOR SALE by the Agents in New York.
ALF MERIAN & CO.,
4 26 No. 49 EXCHANGE PLACE.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post-paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, JR., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 2 3§

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.



NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his
NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.
This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.
Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.
A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.
N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10§



THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,
SHARPE & THOMSON,
5 27wfm6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

1115. WM. T. HOPKINS' 1115
LADIES' EMPORIUM.
NO. 1115 CHESNUT STREET (GIRARD ROW).

Largest assortment and Best and Cheapest Goods in the city in all the following lines:—
Manufacturer of Hopkins' Celebrated Champion Hoop Skirts, for Ladies, Misses, and Children, in over four hundred styles, shapes, lengths, and sizes.
Coteil, Satine, and Janes Corsets, in eight different styles, manufactured expressly for our own sales, from $1·60 to $5.
33 different styles of superior fitting French woven Whalebone CORSETS, from $1 to $7.
14 varieties of extra handsome Whalebone Corsets, from 75 cents to $2·50.
Shoulder Braces, Madame Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters, etc.
Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-adjusting Abdominal Corset, highly recommended by physicians, from $3 to $7.
FULL LINES OF LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS.
52 Bartram Fantom's Family Sewing Machines, being gratuitously distributed to our customers for the purpose of getting them introduced. 2 25 3m

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1869.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The excitement produced in England by the rejection of the Alabama treaty, and the republication in this country of the elaborate comments of the British press, have greatly increased the American interest in the topic, and awakened a feeling of curiosity in regard to the probable course of the National Administration. Various theories and conjectures have been set afloat. One suggestion is that the leaders of the Republican party will aggravate a war feeling against Great Britain for the purpose of gaining and consolidating partisan strength; but we trust this allegation is unfounded, and we are glad to learn from our correspondent at Washington that the Secretary of State ridicules this idea, and that he thinks "it would be folly to drag purely diplomatic questions into a political canvass." The American people do not intend to submit to any new humiliation from Great Britain, and they have neither forgotten nor forgiven the conduct of her ruling classes in the hour of our peril, but they instinctively recognize the importance of peace after the close of the recent terrific contest, and they were never less disposed to provoke a needless war than at the present moment. They have not yet forgotten what a bloody and protracted conflict means, the horrors it entails, the miseries it causes, the social and financial disruptions it creates; and while these recollections are still fresh, the Republicans, after having been a war party in time of war, will have little disposition to play the silly part of a war party in time of peace. While there is a reasonable prospect left of reconciling peace with the maintenance of the national honor and safety, it is wiser and better to negotiate than to follow the brutal old rule of giving a blow first and resorting to diplomacy afterwards.

One of the most important elements of successful diplomacy is secrecy, and the administration has acted wisely in concealing from the public the character of the instructions given to Mr. Motley. It is universally conceded, however, that the Alabama question is still considered a legitimate subject for peaceful discussion, and that he has been directed to reopen negotiations; and it has recently been stated that his first step will be to ask that the discussions may in future be transferred from London to Washington. This is a wise and reasonable request. American Ministers accredited to the British capital have sought in vain, during a series of years, for a peaceful solution of this intricate subject, and it would be but courteous for a British Secretary of Foreign Affairs to permit an American Secretary of State to confer with a British Ambassador. This transfer of the scene of negotiations would also tend to increase the chances of the ratification of any treaty that might be framed, by the American Senate. The London journals complain that the rejection of the last treaty indicates that American Ministers are not reliable exponents of American feeling; but the present Secretary of State, acting under the supervision of the President, and in accord with the dominant majority in the Senate, would not be subject to this imputation, and there is little danger that he would consent to any stipulations that would not be subsequently ratified in this country. If Great Britain wishes to feel well assured that the proposed new treaty will not be nullified on this side of the Atlantic, she can easily gain this assurance by consenting to the adjustment of the preliminaries at the capital of the Republic instead of the Court of St. James.

Whether this proposition is acceded to or not, it is alleged that our Government will in future discussions lay stress upon the principles involved in the dispute rather than upon the pecuniary claim for damages. It is idle to expect that England will ever repay us, in dollars or pounds sterling, any sum approaching the real measure of the financial injuries she inflicted. If the damage to American commerce, not merely in vessels captured, but in ships driven from the ocean or forced to seek shelter under foreign flags, is added to the enormous increase of our war debt, which was necessitated by various forms of British aid to the Rebellion, the total would run up to thousands of millions of dollars, and Great Britain has neither the disposition nor the ability to liquidate a claim of such fearful dimensions. The proposed demand, it is said, will be only for the payment of claims for direct and unquestionable losses, but this to be accompanied by an unequivocal apology for the hasty extension of belligerent rights to the Confederacy, and the acknowledgment that the British Government acted on false principles when it displayed such readiness to recognize rebellion. A negotiation conducted on this basis would probably gain for us all that can be gained by peaceful measures; and if Great Britain refuses to confess her error, she will permit a precedent fraught with peril to her interests, in future, to remain uncancelled.

A MEETING of the Old School Presbytery at Boston, held yesterday, unanimously adopted the basis of reunion which was recommended by the Old and New School General Assemblies that recently met in New York. This prompt ratification no doubt foreshadows similar proceedings in other portions of the Union, and the period is evidently near at hand when the complete union of the two main branches of Presbyterianism will be perfected.

NO REINFORCEMENTS NEEDED.

A CABLE despatch from Madrid gives the rather remarkable information that Espinar, the acting Captain-General of Cuba, has countermanded the previous orders for reinforcements. This is considered by the Spanish authorities as an indication of an improved condition of affairs on the island, and it consequently has given great satisfaction in the Spanish capital. Our information about the actual state of affairs in Cuba is sufficiently meagre, but it is very probable that the Spanish government knows even less than we do. On the arrival of Gen. Dulce they will probably gain a few important ideas from verbal communication with that officer which will put a different complexion on the Cuban situation, and somewhat diminish their confidence in the ability of Espinar and his disorganized band of volunteers to crush out the rebellion without assistance.

The whole conduct of the Spanish volunteers, and the deposition of Dulce and other officers in particular, shows that they are demoralized, undisciplined, and utterly unfit to enter upon a regular campaign against a resolute foe. It is from just such men as this that we might expect a specimen of braggadocio like that implied in Espinar's revocation of the order for reinforcements. Their principal performances hitherto have been in murdering and maltreating unresisting men, women, and children who may have incurred their displeasure, and they have probably but very little stomach for legitimate fighting, with its incidentals of forced marches, throwing up intrenchments, hard work, and half rations, especially as the unhealthy season is at hand, and manœuvring in the field will be attended with other and greater perils than the bullets of the enemy. At the commencement of our own war we had plenty of volunteers who imagined that they had only to show themselves in all the bravery of bran new Zouave uniforms, to strike terror to the hearts of the enemy and finish the war out of hand. The New York Fire Department undertook to wind up the war in thirty days, but it was speedily discovered that actual fighting on the field of Bull Run was something very different from what it was imagined to be when the matter was being discussed in the beer saloons of New York. The Spanish volunteers undoubtedly are impressed with an exceedingly lofty idea of their own invincibility, and they consequently scorn the idea of having any assistance in the work of conquest or in sharing the plunder after the cruel war is over. The Cubans can scarcely ask for anything better than for the Spanish Government to let them try the experiment, and the probabilities are that before the summer is ended the question of Cuban independence will be definitely settled so that there will be no occasion for reinforcements.

LAY REPRESENTATION IN THE METHODIST CHURCH.

The peculiar surroundings and composition of the Methodist Episcopal Church, on its first establishment in this country, rendered it almost absolutely necessary that the entire governing power should be lodged in the hands of the ministry. This was, in a pre-eminent degree, an aggressive and proselyting body, characterized by unbounded zeal and energy, and moved to the noblest self-sacrifice in the furtherance of the cause which its members had espoused. But with the lapse of time the Church extended itself into every section of the country, drawing together within its folds much of the intelligence and wealth of the land. At the present day, it is one of the very largest and most influential ecclesiastical organizations in the United States, and yet it is the only Protestant denomination of any size and pretensions in which the clergy have the absolute control of everything pertaining to its general disciplinary and financial matters. Since 1824 there have been several serious attempts at effecting a radical change in this respect. The first of these culminated, in 1828, in a schism, from which the Methodist Protestant Church sprung into existence, in consequence of the intolerance which swayed the counsels of the majority. This result was so disastrous that it was not until 1860 that the advocates of lay representation could muster sufficient forces to enable them to command the attention and respect of their opponents. The failure of the movement at that time is ascribed to a variety of causes, into which we need not enter in detail. But defeat served merely to harmonize and strengthen the reformers, and now the whole Church is called upon to decide whether it shall continue under the absolute sway of the priesthood. Elsewhere we give, in to-day's issue, an elaborate sketch of the movement and the outline of the proposed reform. Thirty-one churches have already pronounced their verdict upon the issue, and the vote thus far received stands 2368 in favor of the change to but 266 against it. This result encourages the liberal-minded and progressive members of the denomination to hope for a complete triumph; yet the result, we understand, is by no means certain, as in many of the interior districts, the people, under the leadership of ministers who are jealous of their power and not in entire accord with the spirit of the age, are thought to be averse to any radical modification of the constitution of the Church. It is to be earnestly hoped, however, that the desired reform will be effected, and all who desire to see it brought about should not neglect to avail themselves of the privilege of casting an affirmative vote.

OBITUARY.

Rev. Father Felix J. Barbelin, S. J.

Last evening, about 8 o'clock, this well-known and respected clergyman, for many years pastor of St. Joseph's Catholic Church, Willing's alley, west of Third street, died after a brief illness. He was in the sixty-second year of his age. His spirit ascended with the echoes of the music in his church, for just as the evening service ended he expired. When Father Jordan announced his death to the people,—struck by surprise and grief,—many of them were affected to tears. The bells of St. Joseph's and St. Mary's then tolled in solemn dirges to his memory. The deceased came to this city in the year 1839, having previously been ordained at Georgetown College, and took the position of assistant at St. Joseph's, becoming its pastor in 1844. He was beloved by his congregation—esteemed by the world. His decease leaves a void which no other can fill. The funeral ceremonies will take place at the Cathedral, on Eighteenth street.

—Ten churches in the United States contributed over $1000 each to missions last year, according to the *Macedonian*.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ A FLORAL AND STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL will be held on THURSDAY and FRIDAY Afternoon and Evening, June 10 and 11, at the CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL Chapel, corner of EIGHTEENTH and GREEN Streets. Admission, 10 cents. 6 8 5t

☞ NOTHING BUT ACTUAL TRIAL CAN give any just idea of the delicious, airy, elastic softness of a bed made of the Elastic Sponge. Its unrivalled cleanliness and durability commend it. Its universal adoption seems a certainty. 8 3mfwf

☞ WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT Rings, of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand. FARR & BROTHER, Makers, 3 24wfm§ No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

☞ CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.— PHILADELPHIA, June 3, 1869. City Warrants registering to 38,000 will be paid on presentation. Interest ceasing from this date. JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL, 6 5 stuth 3t City Treasurer.

☞ IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE ILLNESS of the Musical Director of St. Malachi's Church, Eleventh street, above Master, the Sacred Concert announced to take place on Thursday Evening, 10th inst., has been postponed until THURSDAY EVENING, 17th instant. 6 9 2t

☞ DR. WYMAN, DENTIST, No. 257 North SIXTH Street, opposite Franklin Square, extracts teeth absolutely without pain with pure Nitrous Oxide Gas, inserts the best teeth, and makes no charge for extracting, with or without gas, when artificial teeth are inserted at Dr. WYMAN'S, No. 257 North SIXTH Street, opposite Franklin Square. 5 15 1m4p

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the YOUGHIOGHENY COAL HOLLOW COAL COMPANY will be held at their Office, No. 423 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, June 14, 1869, at 12 o'clock M. F. B. HUBBELL, 6 4 5 9 12 4trp Secretary.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf§

☞ DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AT A GENERAL meeting of the DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE CANAL COMPANY, held June 7, 1869, a cash dividend of THREE PER CENT. was declared on the capital stock of the Company, clear of all taxes, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 9th inst. 6 8 6t HENRY V. LESLEY, Secretary.

☞ UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA. (FACULTY OF ARTS.) THE ANNUAL PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS of the Junior, Sophomore, and Freshman classes at the close of the College year, will be held daily (except Sundays) from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., from June 4 to June 22. EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION to the College will be held on June 23, beginning at 10½ o'clock. THE COMMENCEMENT will be held June 24. FRANCIS A. JACKSON, 6 4 17t Secretary.

☞ FLORAL FESTIVAL AND PROMENade Concert at HORTICULTURAL HALL, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY Afternoons and Evenings, the 8th and 9th of June, by the LADIES' AID SOCIETY of the new Baptist Church, corner of BROAD and SPRUCE Streets. Open from 2 to 10½ o'clock, P. M. Promenade concert at 8 o'clock. Germania Orchestra. Season tickets, 50 cents. Single tickets, 25 cents; for sale at C. W. A. Trumpler's, No. 926 Chesnut street; J. T. Shinn's, S. W. corner Broad and Spruce streets, and at the hall. 6 2 7t

☞ IMPORTANT TO BUYERS OF HOSIERY.—Messrs. COOK & BROTHER, Importers of Hosiery, No. 53 North EIGHTH Street, claim to be the only firm in Philadelphia, keeping all grades of Hosiery at retail, who import their own goods. They feel assured—

First. That by avoiding the profits and commissions imposed in the ordinary course of trade they save their customers at least 25 per cent.

Second. That they have the quality of their goods under complete control, using the best yarns and employing the best workmen in their manufacture.

Third. That having direct access to European markets, they can keep a more complete stock than if dependent upon purchases made here of foreign goods.

A call from the reader is solicited at their store, No. 53 North EIGHTH Street. 5 5 ws4p3m

☞ OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY. TREASURY DEPARTMENT. PHILADELPHIA, June 8, 1869. Coupons due on the 15th instant, on the Gold Loan of this Company, will be paid in coin at their Office on and after that date.

Holders of ten or more Coupons are requested to present them before the 15th, and receive therefor receipts payable on the 15th. 6 8 3t SOLOMON SHEPHERD, Treasurer.

☞ BETHANY MISSION SABBATH SCHOOL, TWENTY-SECOND and SHIPPEN Streets. STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL, THURDSDAY AND FRIDAY AFRERNOONS AND EVENINGS, JUNE 10 and 11.

It is determined to make this Festival a great success, and will be well worth a visit.

A fine Band of Music will be in attendance.

Tickets for sale at the following places:—

J. H. COYLE & CO., No. 310 MARKET Street.
GEO. H. BROWN, No. 418 FOURTH Street.
CHAS. E. MORRIS, No. 715 WALNUT Street.
JOHN WANAMAKER, Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT.
J. E. GOULD, CHESNUT, below Tenth.
SHINN'S Drug Store, BROAD and SPRUCE. 6 7 3t

☞ PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW YORK CANAL AND RAILROAD COMPANY'S SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

A limited amount of these Bonds, guaranteed by the LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, is offered at NINETY PER CENT.

The Canal of the Company is 105 miles long. Their Railroad, of the same length, is fast approaching completion, and being principally owned by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, will open in connection therewith an immense and profitable trade Northward from the Coal Regions to Western and Southern New York and the great Lakes.

Apply at LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 303 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH, 6 9 19t Treasurer L. V. R. R. Co.

GREAT NOVELTIES IN LOOKING GLASSES, PICTURE FRAMES, ETC. ETC. NEW CHROMOS, NEW ENGRAVINGS.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS, NO. 816 CHESNUT STREET, 4 5 mwfrp PHILADELPHIA.

CALIFORNIA WINE GROWERS' CO. PURE GRAPE BRANDY.

PORT, SHERRY, ANGELICA HOCK, ORANGE BLOSSOM WINE TONIC

For the Sick and Communion Purposes.

For sale by CARMICK & CO., AGENTS, 5 28 fmw6t4p* No. 113 CHESNUT Street.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned, the general and special partners of the firm of WHITE & SPARHAWK, a partnership formed on the 4th day of June last, under the act of Assembly of March 21, 1836, entitled "An act relative to limited partnerships," have agreed to dissolve said partnership at a period previous to the time specified in the certificate of its formation, to wit, on the 1st day of July next, 1869.

JOHN P. WHITE, JOHN SPARHAWK, GEORGE W. HARRIS, JULIA H. BILLINGS, Executrix, } General Partners.
EDWARD J. CHAFFEE, S. J. DENNIS, Executors of the Estate of J. M. Billings, deceased. } Special Partners.

Philada., May 31, 1869. 6 9 w1t

CLOTHING.

JUSTICE! LIBERTY! ECONOMY! AND FREE TRADE!

To secure even-handed JUSTICE, just come and see what splendid bargains are offered in the gorgeous stock of Spring and Summer Clothes just prepared and exhibited to the public by

ROCKHILL & WILSON.

The fullest LIBERTY is to be enjoyed when the man who enjoys it is neatly dressed in a suit of New Spring Clothes, which fit him so comfortably as not to abridge the freedom of his motions. Such clothes are to be had at

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.

To practise ECONOMY, don't spend vast sums of money where extortionate people charge fancy prices for unsatisfactory clothing, but come and get the worth of every dollar you spend, at

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.

FREE TRADE of the freest sort practised every day, and all day, at the GREAT BROWN STONE HALL. There the people bring their cash, and there they get their Clothes. Every man free to buy at all times. Trade tremendous just now, at the

Great Brown Stone Hall

OF

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET

PHILADELPHIA.

WESTON & BROTHER, MERCHANT TAILORS,

S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.

PHILADELPHIA.

DAILY RECEIVING SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES OF THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS.

A Superior Garment at a reasonable price. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 3 31 3mrp

THE STAR. THE LARGEST ONE-PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE.

No advantage taken of a want of knowledge of goods. FINE GOODS AT THE LOWEST RATES. STRICTLY ONE PRICE.

PERRY & CO., 5 19 mw2mrp No. 609 CHESNUT St., above Sixth.

$1·25 NEW MUSIC ALBUMS. $1·25

A FEW LEFT.

Reduced to One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents.

SOLD AT

J. E. GOULD'S PIANO ROOMS, No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

Containing FIFTY PIECES OF MUSIC, Vocal and Instrumental, worth fifteen dollars, bound in morocco, and handsomely gilded, binding alone worth ten dollars. Reduced to $1·25. A few left only at

J. E. GOULD'S, 6 7 mwf6trp No. 923 CHESNUT St., Philada.

HOT OR COLD! WARM WEATHER! GOOD ICE!!

SUPPLIED BY THE

CARPENTER ICE COMPANY, No. 717 WILLOW St., Philada.

EASTERN ICE exclusively at market rates.

Large trade supplied on fair terms.

CHAS. L. CARPENTER, JOHN GLENDENING, JOS. M. TRUMAN, JR., JOHN R. CARPENTER, } Proprietors. 5 15 1m

J. P. BANKSON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 143 DOCK STREET,

Agent in Philadelphia for the Celebrated

Potomac Mills Hydraulic Cement.

This celebrated Cement is used upon all the public buildings at Washington, D. C., and has been analyzed by Dr. Henry Erni, late Consulting Chemist at the Department of Agriculture, who pronounces it equal to the best Roman Cement. It has been known and used at the South since 1830, and every lock on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, from Cumberland to Alexandria bears testimony to its merits.

Builders and Contractors generally are invited to subject it to the severest tests. 6 9 wsstrp

CARPETINGS.

1000 Pieces Brussels, 2000 Pieces Fancy Matting,

JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMER.

E. H. GODSHALK & CO., NO. 723 CHESNUT STREET, 3 19 fmw3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B. KIMES, No. 2126 CHESNUT Street. 1 13wfm3

DRY GOODS.

J. M. HAFLEIGH, Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT St., WILL OPEN WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 50,000 YARDS BLACK HERNANIS, Reduced from $1·00 to 62½ Cents. 6 9 3t

PIANOS, ETC.

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S PHILADELPHIA GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANOS are universally acknowledged to be the *best* instruments made, and have been awarded the *highest premiums* at all the principal Exhibitions ever held in the country. Our extensive facilities for manufacturing enable us to offer *great inducements*. Call at our beautiful warerooms, No. 1103 Chesnut street, and examine our extensive stock of *Superior Rosewood Pianos*.

THE BURDETT ORGAN.

P. S.—We have secured the agency for the sale of the *Celebrated Burdett Organ*. It has no rival. The superiority of these instruments over all others is so great that we *challenge contradiction*. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere.

The Grand Piano selected by Mrs. Lincoln for the White House eight years ago is now at our warerooms on exhibition, where it will be shown to any one having a desire to see this *historic relic*.

N. B.—New and second-hand Pianos to rent. Tuning and moving promptly attended to. Send for Descriptive Circular.

SCHOMACKER PIANO MANUFACTURING CO., 6 1 mwslm 1103 Chesnut street.

STEINWAY & SON'S UPRIGHT PIANOS.—It will be welcome news to the musical public that Steinways have succeeded, by the most gigantic improvements, in raising the Upright Piano from its well-known state of imperfection to that of the most perfect amongst the different shapes of pianos. The Upright Piano of Steinway & Sons now is more durable, keeps better in tune and in order, has more power, a purer and more musical tone, and a better touch than the square piano, and rivals in most of these points even the Grand Piano. Its advantages are so plain and striking that the most prejudiced against this shape of a piano are converted by examining them; and out of twenty who want to buy a Square Piano, nineteen prefer now already an Upright one of S. & S. Purchasers will do well to examine them, at the wareroom of

BLASIUS BROS., 5 27 wstf No. 1006 CHESNUT Street.

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES. Full guarantee and moderate prices. 3 2§ WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

CHICKERING Grand Square and Upright PIANOS. DUTTON'S, 11 3tf No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

BRADBURY'S PIANOS.—ONE AT White House. Seven First Premiums. Also, Taylor & Farley's Organs. WILLIAM G. FISCHER, No. 1018 ARCH Street. 4 13 2m

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, ON EASY TERMS, A NINE-ROOM HOUSE, No. 1118 CARPENTER Street, with bath and gas, hot and cold water. Apply on the Premises. 6 4 20t

FOR SALE—HANDSOME THREE-story Brick Dwelling, three-story double back buildings, No. 634 SIXTH Street, above Green; modern improvements, and in excellent order. Was owned and built by the late Henry Derringer, deceased, of the very best materials and workmanship. Immediate possession. Agent at house from 12 to 2 o'clock daily. 6 7 tf

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME THREE-story Brick Dwelling, on VINE Street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth. Lot 18 by 117 feet to a street. Double back buildings, gas, bath, water-closet, hot and cold water. Finished in good style, and in excellent repair. Good sized yard. Apply to G. R. GARDINER, No. 112 South FOURTH Street. 6 2 6wfmt*

FOR SALE—GERMANTOWN.—COMfortable house and three acres; shade, small fruits, pleasant grounds, pointed stone stable and carriage house. Bath, range, heater. Apply on the premises, DUY'S Lane, above Church Lane, or to M. C. LEA, No. 439 WALNUT Street, between 10 and 12 o'clock. 6 2 wfm6t

TO RENT.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET.—A large, modern-built house, tenant-house, coach-house, and five acres of land, handsomely laid out walks and garden; within two minutes' walk of Duy's Lane Station. Apply to J. ARMSTRONG. 6 8 12t*

WANTED TO RENT—GERMANTOWN HOUSE, with conveniences. CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH, 6 7 3t* No. 303 WALNUT Street.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE SECOND and upper floors of Nos. 426 and 428 Market street; 33 by 118 feet. DICKSON BROTHERS, 5 22mw tf No. 320 WALNUT Street.

TO RENT—AN OFFICE SUITABLE FOR A physician or a lawyer, with or without board, at No 1121 GIRARD Street. 2 1§

STORE TO RENT—NO. 1210 CHESNUT St. Apply in second-story of the building. 69 wfm3t

TO HIRE—THE NEW STEAM YACHT ISABEL. Apply, 232 LOMBARD St. 5 21 fmwlm*

DANIEL M. FOX & SON, Conveyancers and Real Estate Agents, OFFICE, NO. 540 NORTH FIFTH STREET. 6 4 1m PHILADELPHIA. HENRY E. FOX. DANIEL M. FOX.

FURNITURE, ETC.

FURNITURE.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE HAVE REMOVED THEIR Furniture & Upholstering Warerooms TO NO. 1127 CHESNUT STREET, 3 10 wfm6mrp GIRARD ROW.

FURNITURE. T. & J. A. HENKELS HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR ELEGANT STORE, No. 1002 ARCH Street, Are now selling FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE at very Reduced Prices. 4 1 3mrp

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR, For the Trade or at Retail. EVERY BARREL WARRANTED. Keystone Flour Mills, Nos. 19 and 21 GIRARD Avenue, 5 19 1mrp East of Front street.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

FOR CAPE MAY.—STEAMER LADY OF THE LAKE.—This fine new Steamer will be put on the route on or about the 20th of June. Due notice will be given of the time and place of departure. 6 7mwf3t

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE HOME INVESTMENT.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE Wilmington and Reading Railroad, BEARING INTEREST At SEVEN PER CENT. in Currency, Payable April and October, free of STATE and UNITED STATES TAXES.

This road runs through a thickly populated and rich agricultural and manufacturing district.

For the present, we are offering a limited amount of the above Bonds at

85 Cents and Interest.

The connection of this road with the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads insures it a large and remunerative trade. We recommend the bonds as the cheapest first-class investment in the market.

WM. PAINTER & CO., BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS, NO. 36 S. THIRD STREET, 6 4 PHILADELPHIA.

UNITED STATES COUPONS DUE JULY 1, WANTED.

COUPONS OF UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD DUE JULY 1,

Taken Same as Government Coupons.

DE HAVEN & BRO., BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS, NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET, 5 11 1m PHILADELPHIA.

DREXEL & CO., NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET, American and Foreign BANKERS,

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.

Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Paris. (3 10 4p

REMOVAL. ELLIOTT & DUNN HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR NEW BUILDING No. 109 S. THIRD Street, Are now prepared to transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, and deal in GOVERNMENT and other Securities, GOLD, BILLS, Etc.

Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest.

NEGOTIATE LOANS, giving special attention to MERCANTILE PAPER.

Will execute orders for Stocks, Bonds, etc., ON COMMISSION, at the Stock Exchanges of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore. 4 26§

CHAMPION SAFES!

GREAT FIRE AT CAMDEN.

CAMDEN, June 7, 1869.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & Co., No. 629 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

Dear Sirs:—At the very destructive fire of Messrs. McKeen & Bingham's Saw Mill, which occurred on the evening of the 6th instant in this place, the Safe manufactured by you, belonging to the late firm of F. M. Bingham & Garrison, was in the building and subjected to a very severe test, as the fire raged fiercely for several hours; and so great was the heat that the brass plates were melted off, and to our great surprise, when the Safe was opened, we found all the books and papers uninjured.

Yours, respectfully, SAMUEL B. GARRISON, Late of F. M. Bingham & Garrison.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, "THE MOST RELIABLE SECURITY FROM FIRE NOW KNOWN," Manufactured and sold by

FARREL, HERRING & CO., NO. 629 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, No. 251 BROADWAY, New York.

HERRING & CO., Chicago.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New Orleans.

More than 30,000 Herring's Safes have been and are now in use, and over SIX HUNDRED have passed through accidental fires, preserving their contents in some instances where many others failed.

Second-hand Safes of our own and other makers having been received in part pay for the IMPROVED HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION, for sale at low prices. 4 17 4p§f

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES Are the Best, and are Sold on the Easiest Terms. PETERSON & CARPENTER, GENERAL AGENTS, No. 914 CHESNUT Street, 3 5 fmw§ PHILADELPHIA.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, June 9, 1869.

If, as I did, you could have watched City Hall Park yesterday afternoon, at about one, from a window opposite it, you would understood what it is for several hundred people to "git up and git," quick. That sharp shower of hail and rain depopulated the toad-stool seats, and dispersed the loafers who are always prowling there in a laughably short space of time. Apple stands and newspaper stalls were whisked away with an impetus that raised a cloud of apples, cigars, candies, dates, bananas, raspberry lemonade, and comic weeklies, and improvised a feast for the rapacious *gamins* that infest the Park borders. What *are* we coming to, I wonder, meteorologically speaking? If we could only have the climate, like the Constitution, overhauled and the weather reconstructed! Are we never to feel sure, with the middle of June upon us, that we may go out in white duck and sombrero in the morning, without feeling the need of a shawl and a skating-cap before night? It seems not.

The steamship Tybee is the name of another phantom ship that was supposed to be leaving this port with the intent of carrying "aid to Cuba." She was to have left the day before yesterday, but as the captain went to clear at the Custom House he was informed that the Spanish Consul had entered a protest against her leaving, having cause to believe that she was loaded with arms and ammunition for the rebels. When the matter came to be investigated, it was proved that she could accommodate at most no more than a hundred persons, and that her arms consisted of one rusty iron cannon and a few cases of muskets that would scarcely serve to equip a company. Collector Grinnell ordered the investigation, and nothing very frightful or suspicious being discovered, she was allowed yesterday morning to take out her clearance papers, and sailed about noon. It is said that she took out with her Mr. B. P. Hunt, of Philadelphia, on a furtive mission to St. Domingo.

Julia Feder, a tall, slim, freckled blonde, whose dispositions are very goodf and far in advance of her ability, has been dancing for some weeks at Wood's Museum without pay. She has not taken well; is not beautiful like Bonfanti, or strong like Sangali, and is not to be mentioned beside either of those young ladies as a *danseuse*. But being an industrious, well-disposed, hardworking young woman, that is no reason why she should not be paid her salary. Hotel bills, carriage fare (was there ever a *premiere danseuse* supposed to be without her carriage?), and a number of other little arrangements not being obtainable in this city without a little money, Miss Feder has added herself as another to the list of demoiselles compelled to appear in court. She entered her complaint in the Marine Court yesterday, and Judge Gross granted her an attachment against the property of the defendant, who is the owner of enough handsome costumes to equip several scores of Julia Feders. Think of the agony of turning *pirouettes* evening after evening, not knowing all the while where you are to obtain the wherewithal to pay cabby who is waiting outside. Is it any wonder that the bouquets thrown to our dancers are sold again at the side door, or that any other monstrosities of equal magnitude should be perpetrated?

The 7th Regiment, who are the best-padded men on this continent, and capable of making really a fine display, visited Prospect Park, Brooklyn, yesterday, for drill in the school of the battalion. Whenever the appearance of the 7th Regiment is announced here, the streets present the aspect of a public holiday. Every clerk and store-girl who can leave their posts plant themselves on the curb-stone, and Broadway and the entire line of route is fringed with a deep (and expensive) trimming of humanity. The drill lasted from half-past 10 until 2, and Prospect Park was thronged with as many carriages, whose occupants were bursting to witness it, as though a race had been on hand. The display wound up with a review of the regiment by Brigadier-General Meserole, who has "risen from the ranks," having for many years carried a musket as a subaltern. There is much canvassing of the question whether the 7th still retains its supremacy as the "crack" regiment of the day; but the ovation of yesterday proved that it has not very far receded from its long-established position as a "military hierarchy."

Few questions occupy a larger space in the New York papers than the woman question. The ladies, of whom Mrs. Stanton is the head-centre, cannot complain that they are not talked enough of at present. They have raised themselves to *that* point at least. They may be snubbed, but they are no longer unnoticed; they may be abused, but they are not treated with indifference. And they are as industrious as bees, although, like bees, they do a great deal more buzzing than business—more, in fact, than is always agreeable. The latest Sorosian kink is a hospital for the benefit of members. This is taking time by the forelock, indeed. The last time I saw any large collection of members of the Sorosis, I thought them quite a healthy looking drove, healthier looking than most of the men who thrust themselves in and whom they as constantly endeavored to "shake." Why the Sorosis should desire a hospital at this early stage in their history is what I can't understand, except upon the general principle that they want all they can't get. Mrs. Croly, who presided, and who, for a woman who writes so incessantly upon the fashions and the subject of costume, one who is therefore presumed to know something of the principles of taste in dress, stated the design of the hospital in a very rambling manner. Her style of delivery I should term the *turnstile*, for it goes round and round upon a pivot without making any progress.

The friends of the late Mr. Seymour, the musical and theatrical editor of the *Times*, are making strenuous exertions to benefit his wife and children by means of a double concert to be given next Saturday afternoon and evening at Steinway Hall. The artists who have "promised" are from all quarters of the city and country, but we all know that public singers possess mysterious arrangements known commonly as throats, and that those throats are liable to derangement at the wrongest of all wrong times. Parepa has promised, and among Parepa's faults is *not* a propensity to disappoint the public. I am not so certain of Miss Kellogg, who has appeared at her own benefit so often, of late, that I fear she has no voice to spare for that of others.

After all, Fisk's "feed" to the newspaper people of New York was not as extensive and nice as I thought it was going to be. All the English blondes in New York were on the boat, and consequently Mr. Fisk had so many irons in the fire that he handed the newspaper people over to his clerks, who gave them plenty to eat, but not a drop of the "rosy." The champagne was so extremely "dry" that it was not apparent in a liquid shape at all. The blondes behaved themselves very well. Lydia was not there, being detained at home by the composition of a letter to the *Times* in defense of her manager, Mr. Henderson. The gentlemen whom Mr. Fisk was expected to entertain would have been better pleased if they had not been left to entertain themselves. The trip to Taunton was as pleasant as it could be under these circumstances, and there was a good deal of social enjoyment, in a quiet way, in the state-rooms at night. In all the New England villages, men, women, and children were undergoing rehearsals for the Mammoth Peace Jubilee, to come off next week in Boston, and which, by some remote possibility, you may have heard of.

The first message of Mayor Hall recommends that three new railroads should be built, one of which, at least, should be central and underground. He thinks it is quite time the city should be thirty *minutes* instead of twelve miles long, and proposes the adoption of every means that shall neutralize the attraction of the suburban magnets and induce a large proportion of the two hundred thousand souls that dwell there, but do business in New York, to make their home here as well. ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE Mr. Thomas Whiffen and Miss Blanche Galton (Mrs. Whiffen) will have a benefit this evening, when *Jessie Lea* and *Les Deux Aveugles* will be performed.

On Friday Miss Susan Galton will have a farewell benefit.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Joseph Jefferson will appear this evening as "Rip Van Winkle." Mr. Jefferson will conclude his engagement this week.

AT THE ARCH the new drama of *Black and White*, by Wilkie Collins and Charles Fechter, will be performed this evening.

AT THE AMERICAN the De Lave sisters, Joe Emmett, the Dashwood sisters, and a host of other talented artists will appear this evening in a great variety entertainment.

CITY ITEMS.

STYLE, FIT AND MAKE *of our Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing unequalled by any stock of Ready-made goods in Philadelphia. We have also*

CHOICE ASSORTMENT *of selected styles of piece goods, to be made up to order, in unsurpassed style.*

ALL PRICES GUARANTEED *lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.*

HALF WAY BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth Streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES
On easiest terms, by
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

A LIFETIME OF CAREFUL ATTENTION to the needs of the travelling public have won universal commendation for the American House, Boston, controlled for nearly a generation by Lewis Rice, Esq.

BOWER'S NEW DRUG STORE.—George C. Bower, who has just opened the handsome store on Chesnut street, above Fourth, has made a specialty of soda and mineral waters. These fluids are free from all impurities, and when coupled with the fine flavored syrups make an excellent drink.

ASSIST DIGESTION.—The "Standard Wine Bitters," which acts upon the Liver and Kidneys, being sudorific, diuretic, and mildly stimulating, cannot fail of being beneficial to those who are laboring under physical derangements. The base of his Bitters is his far-famed and pure Wine, with Peruvian Bark, Wild Cherry Bark, Chamomile Flowers, Snake Root, and such other herbs and roots as will assist digestion. Sold by Druggists.

NO. 3 DECATUR STREET.—

HOWELL & BROTHERS,

PAPER-HANGING MANUFACTURERS,

Are prepared to furnish at wholesale all styles of Paper Hangings, at their store,

NO. 3 DECATUR STREET,

until the completion of their new store on

SIXTH STREET, BELOW MARKET.

THAT SPOT.
A spot on the sun! well, what of that?
Why, it's big and black as our Sunday hat!
And it may be the cause, for aught we know,
Of a pleasanter temperature here below.
But it looks just now, for all the world,
Like MARVIN'S SPHERICAL SAFE, so whirled
On its wheels around (not the wheels of the sun)
That you look in the door, when the lock's undone.
And speaking of locks, the old Gordian knot
Was a mere child's toy to the puzzles we've got;
Alexander would jump in the river Styx
If he saw the ingenious devices we fix
To vanquish the robber of modern times,
And lock up our eagles, and dollars, and dimes;
Then weep he might, that a globe so small
He should never be able to conquer at all.
If you want a Safe—and who wants it not?—
Go to MARVIN'S GREAT WAREHOUSE; that's the spot.
No. 721 Chesnut street.

CHURCH BELLS.—We gladly make room for the following letter from the Building Committee of a new Methodist church at Portsmouth, Ohio. It is, however, only a sample of hundreds of similar testimonials received from all parts of the country, and proves that the high reputation of Fulton, Son & Co.'s bells, long since earned, is still maintained, and that the last products of their foundry are, like the former, of such excellence as to defy competition:—

OFFICE OF W. S. MCCOLM & CO., GENERAL FORWARDING AGENTS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. PORTSMOUTH, O., May 29, 1869.—Messrs. A. Fulton, Son & Co.—Gents—Several months since I was delegated to buy a large bell, 2800 pounds, for the Sixth Street Methodist Episcopal Church of our city, and having noticed for several years that all of the fine-toned bells on the steamboats landing at our wharf were from the Fulton foundry, I at once decided to give you the preference. The bell cast by you for us has now been in use several months, and is entirely satisfactory. For rich mellowness of tone and volume of sound it has no equal in this part of the State. One of the city churches having a Cincinnati bell that cracked twice, have sent to your city for one of your bells, and another church will do likewise shortly. We take pleasure in recommending your bells to all inquirers, feeling confident that they will recommend themselves wherever introduced.

Please accept this unsolicited expression, and refer to our bell with confidence. Yours, etc.,
W. S. MCCOLM,
of Building Committee, Sixth Street M. E. Church.
—*From the Pittsburg Gazette.*

A BURGLAR PROOF SAFE.—The *First National Bank*, on Tuesday, placed in their vault one of MARVIN & CO.'s *Chrome Iron Spherical Burglar Proof Safes*, which was purchased from their agent, Mr. Hervy Herman, formerly of this place.

The safe was sold to the Bank subject to such test as the Directors saw fit to put it to. They invited machinists and others to try their hands at safe breaking and boring. The Bank employed *Major Epley*, one of the best machinists in this section of the country, to "drill the safe *if possible*." The Major, with the assistance of his son, spent several hours in preparing his drills and tools, and having secured a strong leverage, went to work, and after entirely using up his drills, and hardly making an impression on the safe, gave his opinion that drilling through, inside of two weeks, was out of the question.

The safe was then attacked with heavy sledges. Messrs. *Small, Billmeyer & Co.* were called upon for three of their best *Blacksmith Strikers*, who were furnished with heavy sledges. After placing the safe in the middle of the sidewalk, where they commenced whacking away in regular forge style, dealing blows that were heard for squares, but with no effect on the safe. It may be imagined with what strength they dealt their blows, when they were sufficient to crack the *sledge* and render it useless. The trial created quite an excitement, and all were satisfied that a *Burglar-Proof Safe* had at last been found.—*York Democratic Press.*

HOME QUESTIONS FOR THE SICKLY AND DEBILITATED.—*Is it worth while* to endure penal torture after every meal, when indigestion can be immediately relieved and permanently cured by so agreeable a remedy as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS?

Does it pay to be compelled by debility and languor to abandon active business, when brain, nerve and muscle can be braced up, and the whole system restored to a healthy condition, by a course of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS?

Why approach the dinner-table daily with a positive disgust for all that is savory and delicious, when a vigorous appetite for even the plainest fare is created by the use of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS?

Is it wise to live in this bright world as if it were a dungeon, gloomy, discontented, and miserable, when the worst case of hypochondria can be cured in a week by such a pleasant and wholesome exhilarant as HOSTETTER'S BITTERS?

Can it be possible that any person of bilious habit will run the risk of remittent fever or bilious colic, when he can tone and regulate the great secretive organ with HOSTETTER'S BITTERS?

Is it not a species of moral insanity for any merchant, farmer, mechanic, or traveller to be without the best known antidote to the effects of poisoned air and impure water, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS?

Considering the harassing and depressing nature of the functional derangements to which woman is subject, is it not astonishing that any invalid of the feebler sex should hesitate to seek the certain relief afforded in such cases by the genial operation of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS?

These are questions of deeper interest than any of the political dogmas of the day, and those whom they concern are invited to give them something more than a passing thought.

THE PEACE JUBILEE.

In the city of Boston there is to be,
On the 15th of June, a peace jubilee,
And all that men and money can do
Will be done to carry it successfully through.
Musicians with voices both high and low,
Some to sing and others to blow;
Two hundred blacksmiths, in muscular force,
Will join in wonderful anvil chorus;
Misses with voices alto and soprano,
And a hundred or two to play the piano:
With Madame Parepa and the great Ole Bull,
Have promised to make up the programme full.
What a noise they will make when all get going!
Artilleg rattling, trumpets blowing.
Church bells will chime, drums be beaten,
At this enormous Yankee meeting.
Thousands on thousands of fashionable folks
Will be at this concert, dressed in clothes made by STOKES.
HIS STORE is on CHESNUT Street, EIGHT TWENTY-FOUR,
In Hotel Continental—you hear it before.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S PIANOS possess the most superb action, with unusual purity of tone, which is one of lovely softness and great brilliancy. The agents, No. 921 Chesnut street, exhibit thirty-four premiums over all others.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

THE NEW

SUMMER RESORT!

Near at Hand—Easy of Access.

Comfort for the Millions.

Defiance to the Hot Weather.

BATHING, FISHING, HUNTING, AND RIDING SUITS.

NOW OPEN FOR THE SUMMER,

and offering to the people, the

BEST OF ACCOMMODATIONS

at the

LOWEST OF CHARGES,

GREAT OAK HALL,

THE SUMMER RESORT,

most popular with Philadelphians, visited by more than either

CAPE MAY OR ATLANTIC CITY.

Be sure you take "OAK HALL" in your trip this season.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
Proprietors.

MARRIED.

BLACK—THOMAS.—On the 8th instant, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Jared H. Peters, Mr. FRANCIS B. BLACK, formerly of Baltimore, and Miss EMMA A. THOMAS, all of this city.

BURTEN—BURKIETT.—On the 7th instant, by the Rev. George A. Peltz, Mr. WILLIAM T. BURTEN, of Baltimore, to Miss JENNIE W., daughter of R. W. Burkiett, of this city.

DIED.

GRAY.—On the 6th instant, Colonel WILLIAM A. GRAY, aged 41 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the National Guards Regiment; the members of the 109th P. V., the 157th P. V., and the 53d P. M., are cordially invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1037 Walnut street, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

HOUPT.—SAMUEL HOUPT, in his 79th year.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Broad Axe, Montgomery county, Pa., on Thursday morning next at 10 o'clock. Cars leave Philadelphia, N. P. R. R., at 8:45 A. M., for Ambler's Station, where carriages will be in waiting.

KIRKPATRICK.—On Monday, the 7th inst., at Brooklyn, L. I., JOSEPHINE SPOONER, wife of William Kirkpatrick.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at St. Paul's Church, Third, below Walnut street, on Thursday, the 10th instant, at 5 o'clock P. M.

MCDOWELL.—On Tuesday, June 8, Mr. JOHN MCDOWELL, Jr., son of the late Rev. John McDowell, D. D.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral services, at his late residence, No. 1830 Mount Vernon street, on Friday, the 11th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M.

REED.—At the residence of his father, Abel Reed, No. 880 N. Sixth street, on the morning of the 9th instant, MONTGOMERY S. REED.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

ROBERTS.—On Monday, June 7, in the 23d year of her age, SALLIE, wife of George B. Roberts, and daughter of Richard B. and Josephine Brinton.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1901 Spruce street, on Thursday morning next at 10 o'clock.

TILGHMAN.—On the 8th instant, Rev. DAVID TILGHMAN, in his 47th year.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Pythagoras Lodge, No. 25, A.Y. M., and the Order in general, are requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1005 Ogden street, on Friday, the 11th instant, at 2 o'clock.

INSURANCE.

NO MAN

Is Fully Prepared to Insure until he has considered

The Rates and Plans

OF THE

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

FOURTH AND WALNUT STREETS,

6 10 PHILADELPHIA.

JONES'

One-Price Clothing House,

No. 604 MARKET Street.

Our Garments are well made.

Our Cutters are men of talent.

BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.

Satisfaction Guaranteed Every Purchaser.

GEO. W. NIEMANN, Proprietor,

2 17 wfmtf No. 604 MARKET St., above Sixth.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

SPRING STYLES

BOOTS AND SHOES

FOR

GENTS' WEAR.

BARTLETT,

NO. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

10 16 fmw ABOVE CHESNUT.

EPHRAIM CLARK,

MATTRESS AND FEATHER STORE,

N. E. Cor. FOURTH and CALLOWHILL,

(Formerly Fourth and Vine Sts., Philadelphia).

N. B.—Spring Mattresses made in the best way, and repaired at short notice. 6 4 6t

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 6m

DRY GOODS.

POPULAR PRICES FOR DRY GOODS

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

REDUCTION IN DRESS GOODS.

Poplinettes.

Japanese Silks.

Grey Goods for Suits.

Embroidered Grenadines.

Lawns.

Ginghams.

Chintzes.

Chocolate Colored Linens.

Chocolate Colored Percales.

White Goods.

Mourning Goods.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

4 9 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

Daily receiving NEW GOODS from New York Auctions, and other sources.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

Piques, at 25, 31, 37½, 50, 62½, 75 cts. up to $1.
Plaid and Stripe Nainsooks.
Plaid and Stripe Swiss Muslins.
Fine quality Plaid Organdies, 37½ cents.
Nainsooks, Swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns, soft finish Cambrics, etc. etc.
Handsome Marseilles Quilts, very cheap.
Honeycomb and Jacquard Quilts.
Table Linens, Napkins and Towels.
Nursery, Diaper, and Apron Bird-eye.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!

Black Gros Grain Silks, $2 up to $3·50 a yard.
Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Gloves.
Ladies' and Gents' Gauze Merino Vests, cheap.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
Dimity Bands, Magic Ruffings and Coventry Ruffings.
Gents' Shirt Fronts, Neck Ties, and Suspenders.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

N. B.—Silk Sun Umbrellas and Parasols. 4 3 ws

1869.

"AT THORNLEY'S,"

DEMONSTRATION EXTRAORDINARY!

ATTRACTION UNPARALLELED!

PRICES PRESSED DOWN TO THE LOWEST POINT!

We offer for the next thirty days a STOCK OF DRY GOODS! THE MOST VARIED, THE MOST COMPLETE, THE MOST EXPENSIVE, AND THE CHEAPEST it has ever been our privilege to exhibit in this community; consisting in part of

BLACK SILKS, FROM $1·50 to $5.
Japanese Silks and Pongee Poplins, etc.
Mottled Mohair Dress Goods.
Hernanies, Organdies, Piques, Lawns.
Lama Lace and French Lace Shawls.
Shetland Shawls, Thibet Shawls, Travelling Shawls, etc.
Delaines, Calicoes, Ginghams, Tickings, etc. etc.
Parasols, Sun Umbrellas, Corsets, Skirts, etc. etc.

MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

Linen Drills, Ducks, Checks, Stripes, etc.
Cassimeres, Cloths, Blouse Linens, Plaid Shirtings, etc.
Housekeeping Linen Goods in every variety.
Muslins in all widths, Dress Linings, and Handkerchiefs.
A general stock of White Goods, Quilts, etc. etc.

At JOSEPH H. THORNLEY'S,

N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN

2 19 PHILADELPHIA.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,

Offers his entire stock of

SUMMER DRESS GOODS

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

HERNANIS, GRENADINES, LAWNS, ORGANDIES, POPLINETTES, SUMMER POPLINS, MOHAIRS, ETC.

ALSO, LAMA AND INDE LACES,

In Points, Paletots, Rotunds, Sacques, Marie Antoinettes, and Zouaves, [3 27 3mrp

IN BLACK AND WHITE.

ORGANDIES! ORGANDIES!

LAWNS! LAWNS!

Fine French Organdies.
Fine French Lawns.
Fine Brown Lawns.
Dark Ground Lawns.
American Lawns, 18½ and 20 cents.
American Lawns, 25 cents.
Light Ground Lawns with Blue Spot.
Now is the time to purchase Lawns.
A full assortment at

STOKES & WOOD'S,

S. W. COR. SEVENTH AND ARCH STS.,

3 3 ws PHILADELPHIA

PARASOLS.

PARASOLS.—ALL THE NEWEST London and Paris styles, which for novelty, variety, and elegance are unequalled. A large assortment of Lace Covers, Sea Side and Sun Umbrellas at the lowest prices, at H. DIXON'S Fancy Goods Store, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 4 10 3m

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. No. 233 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 41 wfm3

ECONOMICAL

Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Providence, R. I.

SIMON S. BUCKLIN, President. C. G. MCKNIGHT, Vice-President. WILLIAM Y. POTTER, Secretar

HON. ELIZUR WRIGHT, ACTUARY.

Among the Directors, all of whom are men of tried ability as financiers, are

EX-GOVERNOR WILLIAM SPRAGUE, EARL P. MASON, ESQ., MAJOR-GENERAL A. E. BURNSIDE, JOHN CARTER BROWN, ESQ., and MOSES B. LOCKWOOD, ESQ.

Rates Lower than other Mutual Companies with Equal Safety and Soundness.

Premiums Non-forfeitable from the First Payment.

ANNUAL CASH DIVIDENDS.

Assets January 1, 1869 - - - $500,886.18

$182 of Assets for every $100 of Liabilities.

Every guarantee that is essential to the honest administration of a LIFE INSURANCE TRUST, and that tends to promote economy, frugality, and integrity, will be found in the "ECONOMICAL."

FRANCIS S. BELDEN, General Agent,

15 wx ROOMS 26 AND 27, NO. 430 WALNUT STREET, PHILA.

BONNETS, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

WOOD & CARY,

725 CHESNUT St.,

LATEST STYLES

OF

FANCY BONNETS AND HATS.

W. & C.,
HAT AND BONNET
MATERIAL,
PRICES LOW.
No. 725 CHESNUT Street.
4 23 tuwthlmrp

TO CIGAR BUYERS.

Fresh importations of Havana Cigars, in bond or duty paid. Large assortment, offered in lots to suit purchasers.

Also, cigars of our own manufacture, viz.:—

"MARIANA RITA."

High grade Vuelta Abajo leaf, fifteen styles. Low prices compared with imported cigars. A fair trial will prove their merits.

"FRA DIAVOLO."

Lower priced than the "Mariana Rita," three styles; excellent cigars.

"FLEUR DE LYS," "LOUIS D'OR,"

and other brands, all copyrighted; each of highest grade in its respective class.

All of our Havana leaf we *import direct*, and no better cigars can be produced in this market than those we now offer.

Smokers should see that they obtain our *genuine* cigars, which are offered regularly by many respectable dealers, although some irregular parties put forward inferior cigars as of our make.

We offer these cigars in lots to suit purchasers.

They can be profitably retailed at prices forty per cent. less than imported cigars, will give equal satisfaction, and should be tried, without prejudice, by all who desire a good cigar at moderate cost.

S. FUGUET & SONS,
Importers and Manufacturers,
5 13 26trp No. 229 South FRONT Street.

THE PARHAM

NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

This new and admirable SEWING MACHINE has already achieved a popularity not surpassed by the oldest machines of the country. It combines all the good qualities of the best machines in the market, with many new and superior features not found in any other; is

ADAPTED FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FAMILY SEWING AND FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURING PURPOSES;

Is elegant in style and finish, simple in construction, noiseless in operation, makes perfect work on every description of material, is very light running, perfectly free in all its movements, is adapted to a greater range of work than any machine yet invented, and is emphatically the

MOST PERFECT, SIMPLE, AND RELIABLE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

It is a positive pleasure to operate it.
Call and examine it at the office of the

PARHAM SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,

NO. 704 CHESNUT STREET,

6 5 1m PHILADELPHIA.

INTERESTING TO THE DEAF.

Grand Opening on Monday, June 7,

OF ALL KINDS OF

Instruments to Assist the Hearing,

In every variety, and of the most APPROVED CONSTRUCTION, at

P. MADEIRA'S

EAR INSTRUMENT DEPOT,

NO. 115 TENTH STREET,

6 5 7trp BELOW CHESNUT, PHILADELPHIA.

BUY THE BEST,

QUINTON TOMATOES

FULL NATURAL FLAVOR RETAINED.

Families and Restaurateurs pronounce them superior in flavor, solidity and quantity to any heretofore produced.

For sale by all First-class Grocers.

Dealers in Canned Fruits are requested to enter their orders early, for the coming season's supply, at Sole Agency,

No. 45 N. WATER Street, Philadelphia.

QUINTON PACKING COMPANY, EXCLUSIVE PACKERS OF QUINTON TOMATOES,

Factory, Cumberland co., New Jersey. 5 21 1mrp



C. F. RUMPP,

Manufacturer and Importer of

FANCY LEATHER GOODS,

NOS. 116 AND 118 NORTH FOURTH ST.

Pocket Books, Satchels, Traveling Bags, Porte-monnaies, Portfolios, Cigar Cases, Writing Cases, Writing Desks, Bankers' Cases, Dressing Cases, Money Belts, Match Cases.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

NOS. 116 AND 118 NORTH FOURTH ST.,

6 5 1m PHILADELPHIA.

INSURANCE.

THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF THE

United States of America,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CHARTERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF CONGRESS APPROVED JULY 25, 1868.

CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

BRANCH OFFICE:

FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,

PHILADELPHIA,

Where the business of the Company is transacted, and to which all general correspondence should be addressed.

DIRECTORS.

CLARENCE H. CLARK, JAY COOKE, JOHN W. ELLIS, W. G. MOORHEAD, GEORGE F. TYLER, J. HINCKLEY CLARK, E. A. ROLLINS, HENRY D. COOKE, WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, JOHN D. DEPEBBS, EDWARD DODGE, H. C. FAHNESTOCK.

OFFICERS.

CLARENCE H. CLARK, Philadelphia, President.
JAY COOKE, Chairman Finance and Executive Committee.
HENRY D. COOKE, Washington, Vice-President.
EMERSON W. PEET, Philadelphia, Secretary and Actuary.
E. S. TURNER, Washington, Assistant Secretary.
FRANCIS G. SMITH, M. D., Medical Director.
J. EWING MEARS, M. D., Assistant Medical Director.

MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARD.

J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-General U. S. A., Washington.
P. J. HORWITZ, Chief Medical Department, U. S. N., Washington.
D. W. BLISS, M. D., Washington.

SOLICITORS AND ATTORNEYS.

Hon. WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, Washington, D. C.
GEORGE HARDING, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE ADVANTAGES

Offered by this Company are:—

It is a National Company, chartered by special act of Congress, 1868.
It has a paid-up capital of $1,000,000.
It offers low rates of premium.
It furnishes larger insurance than other companies for the same money.
It is definite and certain in its terms.
It is a home company in every locality.
Its policies are exempt from attachment.
There are no unnecessary restrictions in the policies.
Every policy is non-forfeitable.
Policies may be taken which pay to the insured their full amount and return all the premiums, so that the insurance costs only the interest on the annual payments.
Policies may be taken that will pay to the insured, after a certain number of years, during life, an annual income of one-tenth the amount named in the policy.
No extra rate is charged for risks upon the lives of females.
It insures not to pay dividends, but at so low a cost that dividends will be impossible. [8 8 wsrp

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ALPHABETICAL

INDEX

TO THE

NEW TESTAMENT.

A useful and necessary help in the study of the Scriptures, and in the preparation of Sunday-school lessons. Prices, 25, 40, and 50 cents.

Just published by the AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION, No. 1122 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia. 5 31 mwf9t

ALL THE NEW BOOKS FOR SALE AT WHOLESALE PRICES BY

PORTER & COATES,

NO. 822 CHESNUT STREET,

Marble Building, adjoining the Continental.

Our new and elegant [3 22mwf3t

ART GALLERY

Now open, with the finest collection of PAINTINGS, CHROMOS, and ENGRAVINGS in the city.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

JAMES & LEE,

No. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,

Are now receiving an ENTIRE NEW STOCK of

Spring and Summer Coatings,

To which they invite the attention of the trade and others, [3 26 w

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply Families at their Country Residences with

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, ETC. ETC.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

11 7 1 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

MOZART'S REQUIEM.

One day early in August, 1791, after his return to Vienna, Mozart, plunged in a gloomy revery, heard a carriage stop at his door. A stranger of dignified and impressive appearance and manner was introduced.

"I have been commissioned, sir," said he, "by a person of considerable importance, to call upon you."

"Who is he?" interrupted Mozart.

"He does not wish to be known."

"Well, what does he want?"

"He has just lost a person whom he tenderly loved, and whose memory will be eternally dear to him. He is desirous of annually commemorating this mournful event by a solemn service, for which he requests you to compose a Requiem."

Mozart, who had often wished to try his skill on a work of such an elevated and pathetic style, and who was, moreover, much struck by the grave and mysterious manner of the stranger, undertook to compose the required Requiem.

"Employ all your genius on this work," said the stranger; "it is destined for a connoisseur."

"So much the better," said Mozart.

"What time do you require?"

"A month."

"Very well, in a month's time I shall return. What price do you set upon your work?"

"One hundred ducats."

The stranger counted them out, and disappeared.

Mozart remained for some time deeply immersed in thought. Always subject to a profound and gloomy melancholy not altogether unmingled with superstition, the delicate state of his health, together with the natural reaction of the over-excitement of his life at Schikaneder's, rendered him, at this time, still more liable to such fits; and the peculiar manner of the unknown impressed him very forcibly as being almost supernatural. Suddenly, calling for pens, ink, and paper, he set to work, and continued writing for several days without intermission; but at last he fell senseless on the floor and had to give up for a time.

It was, perhaps, a fortunate thing that at this time he received a commission to compose an opera, on the occasion of the coronation of the Emperor at Prague. It took away his mind from the gloomy presages which occupied it while engaged at the Requiem; and, moreover, his whole attention would have to be given to the opera, as it was required at once; and accordingly he and his wife, together with his pupil, Sussmayer, set out for Prague about the 18th of August.

But just as they were starting an event occurred which brought back to Mozart's mind all the gloomy thoughts occasioned by the Requiem. As he was stepping into the carriage, the unknown suddenly appeared before him again, with the question:—

"What about the Requiem now?"

Mozart explained that it was impossible to keep his word.

"Give yourself no uneasiness," said the stranger. "What further time do you require?"

"Another month; the work has interested me more than I expected, and I have extended it beyond what I at first designed."

"In that case it is but just to increase the premium; here are fifty ducats more."

"Who, then, are you, sir?" exclaimed Mozart.

"That is nothing to the purpose: in a month's time I will return."

Mozart immediately called a servant and told him to follow the strange unknown; but, from want of ability or attention, the man failed and Mazart was more than ever convinced that this was no ordinary being, but a messenger from the other world.

On his return from Prague to Vienna, in September, Mozart immediately put the finishing touches to "Die Zauberflote," which was produced on the 30th of the month, with immense success. He then resumed the Requiem, at which he worked with enthusiasm, for he was determined that it should be the most durable monument of his genius. During the whole of this time he was plunged in a melancholy and dejection approaching monomania. He had an idea that he had been poisoned, and nothing seemed to cheer him. His friends called on him at intervals and tried to arouse him, but he answered in monosyllables, and continued at his score. His wife tried to talk him out of his fancies, but with tears in his eyes he would answer:—

"No, no; I am but too well convinced that I cannot last long. I have certainly been poisoned. I cannot rid myself of this idea."

At last, by direction of a physician, she took the score from him, which for a time had the desired effect; and he was so far recovered in November that he attended a meeting of the Masonic body, of which he was an enthusiastic member. At this meeting was performed a little cantata which he had just composed for them, "The Praise of Friendship," and its success greatly revived him.

Owing to the decided improvement in his health, he was permitted to resume the Requiem once more; but with it his former illness returned. Towards the end of November his hands and feet began to swell and lost almost all power of motion; and he was removed to his bed, from which he never rose again. His intellectual faculties were still unimpaired, and his sole desire now was to finish the Requiem as quickly as possible, Sussmayer being constantly with him, receiving instructions as to effects to be produced in its composition.

On the 5th of December, the day of his death, some friends (performers in Schikaneder's theatre) visited him, and the ruling passion was strongly exemplified. "He desired the score of the Requiem to be brought," says one of his biographers, "and it was sung by his visitors round his bed, himself taking the alto part. Schack sung the soprano, Hofer (his brother-in-law) the tenor, and Gorl the bass. They had proceeded as far as the first bars of the 'Lachrymosa,' when Mozart was seized with a violent fit of weeping, and the score was put aside. It may appear incredible that Mozart should be in a condition to sing after an illness of a fortnight's duration, in which his weakness was such that he was obliged to be drawn forward whenever he required to sit up in his bed. But there is no reason to doubt the fact; for, besides the circumstantial testimony of Schack, to whom we owe this anecdote, it is well known that other musicians, whose death was caused by some one of the insidious forms of consumption, have sung a few hours before their departure."

Up to the last moment his thoughts were with the Requiem. His sister-in-law, who witnessed his death, which occurred about midnight on the 5th of December, 1791, has left an account of his last hours, in which she says: "Sussmayer was standing by the bedside, and on the counterpane lay the Requiem, concerning with Mozart was still speaking, and giving directions; and as he looked over the pages of the Requiem for the last time, he said, with tears in his eyes:—

"'Did not I tell you I was writing this for myself?'"

The story which we have related was in its details sufficiently mysterious to affect as it did a mind so sensitive and superstitious as Mozart's. Time and investigation have, in a greater or lesser degree, removed from it the mystery which surrounded it; but neither time nor investigation has been able to assign any rational or satisfactory reason for the proceedings of the unknown from whom Mozart received the commission to compose the work in question.

The "person of considerable importance," to whom the stranger alluded on his first visit to Mozart, has since been discovered to have been a Count Wallsegg or Wollfegg, an Austrian nobleman, who, according to some, wishing to appear as a musical composer, thought it the easiest way to palm off one of Mozart's compositions as his own. This would certainly account for the manner in which his intendant, the unknown stranger, appeared before Mozart. But, on this supposition, how are we to account for the manner in which the work was treated for with Mozart? If the count really wished to pass the composition as his own, he would, of course, have stipulated that Mozart should resign all claim to its authorship, or at least have laid some restrictions upon him as to his keeping a score, or publishing a part or the whole of the work; and he would, moreover, have obtained from Mozart a written agreement to such effect.

Furthermore, supposing that he had made no such stipulations—or even supposing that he had—it would have been necessary, as a first step, to destroy all traces of Mozart's handwriting, which would have been a dangerous proceeding when we remember that Mozart made no secret of the circumstances. His family and friends all knew that he was composing the work, and also the circumstances under which he had been commissioned to do so.

Again, if Mozart had agreed to give up the authorship, he would not, as he most undoubtedly did, have regarded the work as the most durable monument of his genius. He would not, as he did, have made his friends, most of them public men, so familiar with its music that they could have refuted any claims that might be made to it. He would not, as he did, have talked and written about it to his friends. He would not, as he did, have got his pupil, Sussmayer, to assist him; and, lastly, if he had made any such agreement with the count, would he have regarded the whole affair in the strangely superstitious manner that he most undoubtedly did?

But in the face of these undoubted facts, we have another undoubted fact—namely, that the count really did dispute the Requiem's authorship, and instituted legal proceedings against Madame Mozart for having printed it, which he only stopped at the request of the Baron von Nisson, her second husband, and the Abbe Stadler. Look at it as we will, the whole affair appears very strange. "That a rich and tasteful nobleman," says Mr. Holmes, "who knew Mozart's power of writing in the most elevated style of sacred music, should wish to possess a Requiem by him was not wonderful; but that, in treating for it, he concealed his name, paid handsomely beforehand, and transacted the whole affair through the agency of one who seemed to watch Mozart, and to come upon him at unexpected times and places, was strange, and appeared to the composer almost supernatural." What motives he had in so acting we do not pretend to know; but can only (with the author just quoted) "express the obligations of the world to him, and wish that Mozart had earlier found so discerning a patron."

But the Austrian count was not the only one who claimed the merit of the Requiem's authorship. It seems strange, to say the least, that Madame Mozart, a good musician, who attended her husband all through his last illness, and was so perfectly in his confidence, should have been so utterly unable to decide the question at once and forever. But her statement is, that whatever scraps and sketches she found after Mozart's death were committed, without examination, to the keeping of Sussmayer, who was Mozart's pupil, and who had assisted him in filling up some of his late scores. Sussmayer afterwards gave Madame Mozart a copy of the work, of which portions were in Mozart's handwriting, and some in his own; and he also forwarded one to the count. The work was subsequently performed as "Mozart's last composition," at a concert given for the benefit of Madame Mozart; but neither the count nor Sussmayer at this time—which would have been the proper time—made any sign; and it was not until the work was printed that the count came forward.

In 1799 the right of publication was purchased by Messrs. Breitkopf and Hartel, who immediately printed the work; and it was not until 1801, some two years afterwards, that Sussmayer thought it worth while to write letters to the public press, in which he claimed the authorship of all those portions of the copy given to the widow which were in his handwriting; which assertion, although not taken much notice of at the time, served, in 1825, as the foundation of another equally startling assertion made by Gottfried Weber, namely, that Mozart's claim was an entirely spurious one, which assertion gave rise to a dispute engaging the attention of the principal critics of the day. But in January, 1839, Herr Hofrath von Mosel published a description of the copy forwarded to the Count, which had, after his death, passed into the Imperial Library at Vienna. This copy has been declared by competent judges to be entirely in Mozart's handwriting; but it has been asserted, on the other side, that the handwriting of master and pupil was very similar, and that the copy in question was written by Sussmayer. This copy, however, is now generally considered to set at rest—let us hope forever—the question of the Requiem's authorship. The question has been very quaintly disposed of in one sentence by Dr. Bernhard Marx, of Berlin: "If," he says, "Mozart wrote it not, what matter? He who wrote it is Mozart."

It is not improbable, however, that another account, which states that Mozart died before the entire completion of the work, may be in part true. That Sussmayer enjoyed the perfect confidence of his master—however unworthy of it—is very evident; and nothing is more probable than that he, after Mozart's death, made up the uncompleted parts by means of the fragmentary sketches already alluded to, assisted by the minute instructions given him by Mozart on his death-bed. Nothing would have been easier; and the internal evidence of the work itself is in favor of such a supposition; for we find that the two last movements—the "Lux Æterna" and the "Cum Sanctis"—are only repetitions of the two opening movements, the "Te Decit Hymnus" and the "Kyrie Eleison." Now this of itself would not go for much; for Mozart has in more than one of his Masses repeated the opening movements at the close of the Mass. But, knowing as we do the light in which he regarded the Requiem, it is not probable that, had he been spared, he would have done so in this case; more particularly when the sentiment of the words is so different. Regarding the work as he did, "he would probably have spared no exertions to give every possible variety of expression, corresponding to the various character of the words, and consistent with the extraordinary diversity displayed throughout all the other movements of the Mass." It is not, therefore, at all improbable that Mozart did not live to complete the work, and that the "Agnus Dei" was the last movement which he himself wrote. But, "if there be any truth in internal evidence, we may be well assured that the entire composition proceeded from the one only mind that could have conceived it, though some portions of the mechanical art of transcription may have been executed by another hand."

RASCALITY.—Says the N. Y. *Commercial* of yesterday:—"Did it ever occur to our down town financiers that some of them are indirectly to blame for the heavy losses which they frequently incur through the rascality of others because of their winking at or overlooking loose practices which prevail on the street, and which must necessarily lower the tone of business morality? For example, it is a very common practice to compromise with those who have proven themselves to be dishonest, instead of making them answer for their irregularities at the bar of justice. Such a case transpired a few days since. A broker was discovered to have made a fraudulent use of money deposited with him on account or as margins. His creditors, instead of bringing him to summary trial, signed a paper permitting him to go on with his business, hoping that he might in time be able to make up his defalcations. It is because the guilty are thus let off without punishment that brokers and others are tempted to speculate with other people's funds. They feel that if the market should go against them they can effect a compromise with their creditors, and so they take their chances in the wheel of fortune."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4§

U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. —An appropriation ($50,000) having been made by Congress for purchasing
ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS
of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the service, applications may now be made, in person or by letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and who desire the best Artificial Limbs, to
Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist,
No. 1609 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
No. 678 BROADWAY, New York,
No. 61 GREEN Street, Boston.
12§ Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers.

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1627 WALNUT St. 7 12§

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, May, 15, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The books are now open for subscription and payment of the new stock of this Company. THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 18 30§ Treasurer.

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO TWO Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock. CYRUS CADWALLADER,
2 16 Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3d, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1869.
Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. Third street.
The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M. from May 30 to June 5, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 3 60t] Treasurer.
NOTE.—The Third Instalment on New Stock of 1868 is due and payable on or before June 15.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 518 WALNUT STREET.
This Company is now prepared to dispose of Lots, clear of all incumbrance, on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery.
We invite all who desire to purchase Burial Lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given.
To societies desiring large tracts of land a liberal reduction will be made.
ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary. 1 11 6m

CARPETINGS, ETC.

1869 SPRING. 1869

LEEDOM & SHAW,
No. 910 ARCH Street.
We are now receiving a very large stock of NEW GOODS for
SPRING SALES.
Embracing all the new styles of
CARPETINGS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS,
3 11 wfm3m ETC. ETC.

VELOCIPEDES.

SPECIALTY OF
PONY PHAETONS
AND
Velocipedes,
OF THE LATEST STYLES and LOWEST PRICES;
Together with all the NEW SPRING PATTERNS of first-class PHAETONS AND CARRIAGES, in stock and finish. For sale by
S. W. JACOBS,
4 10 fmw2m No. 617 ARCH STREET.

SPOOL SILK, THREAD, ETC.

REMOVAL.—PRICES REDUCED.

W. H. MABREY

Would respectfully call the attention of his old customers, and all manufacturers of Clothing and Shoes, and others, who use Spool Silk, Thread, Cotton, Needles, Shuttles, and Sewing Machine Trimmings generally, that he has removed from No. 122 North FOURTH Street to
No. 235 ARCH Street,
Where he will be happy to see all, and sell all goods at reduced prices, and defy all competition in prices and quality.
3 31 wfm3m W. H. MABREY, No. 235 ARCH St.

BOARDING.

AT NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET MAY BE obtained furnished and unfurnished rooms for lodging. Board also, if desired. 2 1 tf

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE FINEST AND largest assortment of the latest styles of Boots, Gaiters, and Shoes for Men and Boys can be had at
ERNEST SOPP'S
Large Establishment,
5 6m No. 230 N. NINTH Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches,
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.
FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES,
in 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND an other Jewelry of the latest designs.
Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.
Sold Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 3 27§

ESTABLISHED 1828.

WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 24] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,
FRENCH PLATE LOOKING-GLASSES,
ENGRAVINGS,
BEAUTIFUL CHROMOS,
PAINTINGS,
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS,
PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES.
NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
3 1§ Fifth door above the Continental, Phila.

JOHN SMITH,
LOOKING-GLASS AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTURER,
BIBLE AND PRINT PUBLISHER,
And Wholesale Dealer in
AMERICAN AND FRENCH CLOCKS AND REGULATORS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Also, General Agent for the sale of the "Eureka" Patent Condensing Coffee and Tea Pots—something that every family should have, and by which they can save fifty per cent.
Trade supplied at a liberal discount.
4 15 3m No. 916 ARCH STREET.

HOSIERY GOODS.

J. WILLIAM HOFMANN,
No. 9 N. EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia,
Dealer in Hosiery Goods,
Offers for sale a large assortment of Hosiery, for Ladies', Gents', an Children's wear; Socks, three-quarter Socks, and Long Hose, of English and German manufacture.
UNDERWEAR
Of Cartwright & Warner's manufacture, acknowledged to be the best imported.
Also, the Norfolk and New Brunswick, acknowledged to be the best of American Goods.
These Goods in all sizes, for 4 7 wsly
Spring and Summer Wear.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Importers and Manufacturers of
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4§

WINDOW GLASS.
The subscribers are manufacturing daily, 10,000 feet of best quality of
AMERICAN WINDOW GLASS.
They are also constantly receiving importations of
FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.
Rough Plate and Ribbed Glass, Enamelled, Stained, Engraved, and Ground Glass, which they offer at lowest market rates.
EVANS, SHARP & WESTCOATT.
5 29 3m No. 613 MARKET Street, Philada.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN, FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

H. S. K. C.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27 trp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

THE IMPROVED SHOULDER-SEAM PATtern Shirt, manufactory of RICHARD EAYRE, No. 58 N. SIXTH Street, and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods in large variety. Spring Undershirts and Drawers; also Scarfs, Bows, Gloves, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, etc. 4 3 mwsf

NORNY'S TASTELESS
FRUIT PRESERVING POWDER,
Is warranted to keep Strawberries superior to any known process, as well as other fruit, without being air-tight. Price, 50 cents a package. Sold by the grocers.
ZANE, NORNY & CO.,
PROPRIETORS,
5 29 1m No. 136 North SECOND St., Philada.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE
C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
3 65 No. 494 RACE Street.

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION
To Release Certain Property from the Lien of the Judgment on the Bond of William Morrison, Collector of Outstanding Taxes for 1868 in the Twenty-fifth Ward.
Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Solicitor be and he is hereby authorized and directed to release from the lien of a certain judgment D. C., D. S. B., M. T., 1869, No. 273, entered on the official bond of William Morrison, Collector of Outstanding Taxes for the year 1868, Twenty-fifth ward, the following described property of Benjamin Rodgers, to wit:—The messuage and lot of ground situate No. 2225 Frankford road, commencing at a point thirty-eight feet south of the southeasterly corner of Adams street, being in front on the said Frankford road nineteen feet, and extending eastwardly to the depth of fifty-seven feet, at parallel lines to property of the said Benjamin Rodgers, Provided, the co-surety on said bond shall consent, and ten dollars be paid to the city for the expense of publication of this resolution.
JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.
Approved this seventh day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).
DANIEL M. FOX,
6 9 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE
To make an Appropriation for the Extension of the Fire Alarm Telegraph to the Depot of the Tenth and Eleventh Streets Railroad Company, in the Twenty-first Ward.
Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to Item 3, Repairs, for the extension of the Fire Alarm Telegraph to the depot of the Tenth and Eleventh Streets Passenger Railroad Company, at the corner of Tenth street and Montgomery avenue, in the Twenty-first ward, and to place a signal apparatus in said depot.
Section 2. Warrants shall be drawn by the Superintendent of Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph, in conformity with existing ordinances.
JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.
Approved this seventh day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).
DANIEL M. FOX,
6 9 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Relative to the Suspension of the Columbia and Schuylkill Hose Companies.
Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Columbia and Schuylkill Hose Companies be suspended for the space of one month from the date of suspension, and that the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department be directed to retain the appropriation to each of said companies for the above-mentioned period.
JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.
Approved this seventh day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).
DANIEL M. FOX,
6 9 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Relative to the Suspension of the Spring Garden Engine Company.
Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Spring Garden Engine Company be suspended for the space of two months from the date of suspension, and that the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department be directed to retain the appropriation to said company for the above mentioned period.
JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.
Approved this seventh day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).
DANIEL M. FOX,
6 9 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

FURNITURE.

FOR
BARGAINS IN FURNITURE
GO TO
RICHMOND & CO.,
No. 45 South SECOND Street,
6 5 1m ABOVE CHESNUT, EAST SIDE.

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.
DEALERS IN
Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters,
WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,
N. W. CORNER OF
EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets
AND
5 26 3m PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
3 8§
No. 134 DOCK Street, Philadelphia.

NOW IS THE TIME TO CLEANSE YOUR HOUSE.
WINCHER, HARTMAN & CO.'S
WASHING AND CLEANSING POWDER
Is unequalled for scrubbing Paints, Floors, and all household use. Ask for it and take no other.
W. H. BOWMAN, Sole Agent,
2 6m No. 1156 FRANKFORD Road

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE
TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 2 3§

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
5 27 MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LEGOLTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street below Chesnut.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

DR. F. GIRARD, VETERINARY SURgeon, treats all diseases of horses and cattle, and all surgical operations, with efficient accommodations for horses, at his Infirmary No. 990 MARSHALL Street, above Poplar. 1 16§

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 22§
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. 1869
SPRUCE JOIST.
HEMLOCK.
HEMLOCK.

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 1869
SEASONED CLEAR PINE.
CHOICE PATTERN PINE.
SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS.
RED CEDAR.

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. 1869
FLORIDA FLOORING.
CAROLINA FLOORING.
VIRGINIA FLOORING.
DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
FLORIDA STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1869 WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. 1869
WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK.
WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.

1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. 1869
UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER.
RED CEDAR.
WALNUT AND PINE.

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. 1869
SEASONED CHERRY.
ASH.
WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
HICKORY.

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' 1869
CIGAR BOX MAKERS'
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS,
FOR SALE LOW.

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. 1869
CAROLINA & T. SILLS.
NORWAY SCANTLING.

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. 1869
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11§ No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

ESLER & BROTHER'S
U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,
Nos. 24, 26 and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.
We offer this season to the trade a larger and more superior stock of
Wood Mouldings, Brackets, Balusters, Newell Posts, Etc.
The stock is made from a careful selection of Michigan Lumber, from the mills direct, and we invite builders and contractors to examine it before purchasing elsewhere.
Turning and Scroll Work in all its varieties. 5 6m

LUMBER UNDER COVER.
ALWAYS DRY.
WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
3 29 No. 924 RICHMOND Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼.
SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber, for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
3 25 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

PAPER HANGINGS.

WARD & McKEEVER,
No. 1400 CHESNUT Street.
SPRING STYLES.
THE FINEST STOCK,
THE CHEAPEST PRICE,
mwf3m
THE BEST WORKMANSHIP.
BEAN & WARD,
PLAIN AND DECORATIVE
PAPER HANGINGS,
NO. 251 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE,
PHILADELPHIA.
COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 18§

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh, Branch, No. 3107 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25§

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING PATENTS,
FORREST BUILDINGS,
NO. 119 S. FOURTH STREET, PHILA.,
And Marble Buildings,
No. 460 SEVENTH Street, opposite U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.
H. HOWSON,
Solicitor of Patents.
C. HOWSON,
Attorney at Law.
Communications to be addressed to the Principal Office, Philadelphia. 6 1 1m

REFRIGERATORS.

SAVERY'S PATENT
COMBINED DINING-ROOM
Water-Cooler and Refrigerator.
This article has a tank for ice and water, of iron, enameled, arranged in such a manner as to cool an enameled iron chamber, both being covered with an ornamental walnut case; in the chamber, butter, milk, and other provisions can be kept cool and sweet; the ice in the water-tank is not wasted, but supplies at all times cool water for drinking purposes all being perfectly free from the taste of zinc, or any other substance that can in any way be detrimental to health; and as this article is intended for the dining-room, its superintendence is easy and convenient, and it cannot fail to recommend itself to all housekeepers as a useful as well as an ornamental piece of furniture. Nos. 3 and 4 are set on legs and answer the purposes of side tables in dining-rooms.
We manufacture four sizes:—Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4—holding respectively 2, 4, 6, and 8 gallons. No. 1 is small, and is suitable only for very small families, or for milk and butter. No. 4 for large families, boarding-houses, etc. Nos. 2 and 3 are intermediate sizes.
They can be had of any responsible furnishing store, or of the manufacturers. SAVERY & CO.,
Nos. 614 and 616 MARKET Street,
AND
Corner South FRONT and REED Streets,
5 10 1m Philadelphia.

REFRIGERATORS & WATER-COOLERS finished in the best manner, and lower than elsewhere.
J. W. WEYMER,
No. 52 N. SIXTH Street.
OLD ONES REPAIRED. 6 5 1m

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.
JAMES B. HARMER, of Philadelphia, Bankrupt, having petitioned for his discharge, a meeting of creditors will be held on the 21st day of June, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., before the Register, EDWIN T. CHASE, Esq., at his office, No. 618 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, that the examination of said Bankrupt may be finished, and any business required by Sections 27 and 28 of the act of Congress transacted. The Register will certify whether the Bankrupt has conformed to his duty. A hearing will also be had on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of July, 1869, before the Court at Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock A. M., where parties interested may show cause against the discharge.
Attested by the Clerk and Register, in the name of the Judge, under the seal of the Court. 5 26 w 3t

BALD EAGLE VALLEY AND CANAL.

Editor of The Evening Telegraph.

Is it not surprising and singular that in this day of "progress and development" there should be a district, and a very extensive one, in the very heart of our Commonwealth, that has in the past exhibited vast resources upon which our emporium has drawn largely on all the elements of trade and commerce that give our State pre-eminence, paralyzed and prostrated by an apparent anomalous apathy. Our domestic industry scarcely furnishes a parallel in the history of the past when such abounding material for substantial wealth should remain inert and unproductive under the immediate observation of the custodians of the welfare of our noble old State. One would suppose cupidity alone would have elicited ere this the fostering hand of encouragement towards those who have been making herculean efforts to disenthrall themselves the past three years from the effects of the misfortunes with which they were suddenly overwhelmed. Although unfortunate, and meeting almost on every hand either decided hostility or the more enervating smiles of those who hold the "word of promise to the ear and break it to the hope," yet, undespairing and undismayed, they are struggling towards the goal of their wishes.

But while thus laudably engaged in individual and disjointed effort to recuperate, they are looking with anxiety begotten of hope for auxiliary aid from those who will be immensely benefited by the restoration of those works of transit upon which they rely to furnish an outlet to the exhaustless wealth of this interesting valley. They have abiding faith in the intelligence and astuteness characterizing those who have control of our magnificent internal thoroughfares of trade, that on being reminded of the loss accruing to the interests of commerce and trade by the almost entire suspension of activity in the manufactories and mines thickly dotting the valley, and acting upon the policy of "helping those who help themselves," they will at once come to the rescue, or at all events give countenance to earnest and untiring effort to resuscitate and restore it to health and vigor in its diversified industry.

The encouragement required will not involve any present expenditure of money on the part of the corporations into whose arteries of trade will be poured this invigorating and healthful commerce, but a guarantee from them to those who furnish the means to repair the canal that, by almost imperceptible reciprocity, they will reimburse them the amount advanced for the purpose. Will they demur to the generous proposition to yield twenty-five per cent., while receiving seventy-five per cent. on a trade from which they are now almost entirely cut off?

There have been spasmodic indications of attempts to come to the aid of the gentlemen who have an immense capital invested in the real estate and mines and manufactories wide spread over the valley and lining the banks of the canal.

An offer was made by one of the managers of the West Branch division of the Pennsylvania Canal to give a drawback of 25 per cent. on the trade coming out of the Bald Eagle Canal, and passing through that division; but while negotiations were going on, the Pennsylvania Central Railroad stepped in and purchased the West Branch Canal.

The President of the Union Canal Company offered a drawback of twenty cents per thousand feet on lumber from that canal, and passing over Union Canal to Philadelphia: but the intervention of the sale of the West Branch Canal rendered the offer unavailing. Shall the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Tidewater Canal Company, and Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, be less munificent and magnanimous than the Union and West Branch Canal? We cannot be brought to do them the injustice to believe they will suffer such leading interests to languish, by withholding the slight boon craved by those struggling for existence. They do not ask it mendaciously: they are not of the ilk who, folding their hands with culpable apathy, "Micawber"-like, expecting something to "turn up" in the shape of gratuitous tender of means of extrication.

In 1865 a destructive freshet swept the embankments and locks, and so injured the Bald Eagle Canal that the company were not able to repair it. Already there have been six miles of the twenty-four miles of canal recovered, by repair of embankments, bridges, and locks, by the labor and at the expense of one firm, at a large outlay, and a drawback is needed by which they can get some returns for the outlay of capital invested while the canal was in operation. Last year the result of this outlay was the sending of 100 cargoes of lumber from the six miles of recovered canal. And this firm, with four or five others co-operating, are prepared to repair and deepen the entire twenty-four miles of canal, that boats drawing four feet water may pass through it—the average depth of the Pennsylvania canals.

It is only necessary to furnish the approximate statistics of the interests involved, perhaps, to excite inquiry and investigation in the proper quarters, and to promote the unity of action necessary to the attainment of the desired consummation. There would, it is believed, pass over this canal, when in its normal state, twenty to twenty-five million feet of lumber annually, manufactured from its noble forests.

The Snow Shoe Coal Company, who have a railroad from their mines to canal at Milesburg, and whose coal is unrivalled for its purity and fitness for manufacturing, steaming, and other purposes to which bituminous coals are applied, propose to cause their ten thousand acres of coal lands to disgorge forty to fifty thousand tons, and increase to one hundred thousand per annum from their mines.

IRON.

The iron ore of the valley, incomparably valuable and pure, would soon relight the extinguished fires of their dozen furnaces and rolling mills.

CEREALS.

The prolific soil of that and contiguous valleys would soon gladden the eyes of our commission merchants (as of yore) with cargoes of wheat and corn at our wharves, if not consumed by the thronging thousands who will be attracted by reviving industry in the manipulation of these varied materials of manufacture.

GLASS.

The blasts of the glass factories would soon line the sand banks of the valley, the crude material for which is now being transported by rail to Pittsburg, to be worked into all the ramifications of that indispensable article, to be reshipped and transported to our city for sale and use.

It will cost, it is estimated, from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to complete the repairs as contemplated, and all these gentlemen ask is by compact with these companies, acting as a unit for this special purpose, to indemnify the reimbursement of these gentlemen for the sum expended for repairs by giving a drawback of say twenty-five per cent. on all trade issuing from the Bald Eagle Canal, and passing through their several canals to the Eastern markets.

At present the dribbling trade of this valley is compelled to recede from a direct line at Milesburg to our city, thirty miles, to Tyrone, before taking its departure by rail for its destination. Milesburg is the natural point of departure by rail and canal, and is nearer Philadelphia by thirty miles than Tyrone. We are assured, if the repairs are made as proposed, that it will require from eight hundred to a thousand canal boats of 100 tons burden to do the carrying trade of this valley alone.

In view of these facts, we would invoke the action of the Board of Trade of Philadelphia in the premises; let us have their encouraging "God speed" to the gentlemen who so magnanimously step forward to rouse the dormant energies of this neglected but interesting district of our own good old Commonwealth; and then a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, and a great chasm of trade will be filled, and thousands now repining for lack of occupation will be gladdened and cheered by returning prosperity and success. L. S. C.

Philadelphia, June, 1869.

NEW ZEALAND.

Gloomy and Discouraging Prospect—Horrible Massacre of Settlers by the Natives—Hypocrisy of the Maoris.

Correspondence from Wellington, New Zealand, dated March 28, has just been received. From it we glean the following:—

On the West Coast affairs are yet more gloomy and discouraging. Another horrible massacre of settlers has taken place, as cowardly, brutal and revolting as that which occurred a few months ago on the East Coast, though, fortunately, the victims are fewer in number. The scene of the present tragedy is White Cliffs, a small settlement in the Taranaki district, only some twelve or fourteen miles from the town of Taranaki. Through the friendly natives full particulars of the manner in which the murders were committed have been received. A party of the Maoris, headed by a chief named Te Weteri, who has hitherto been regarded as neutral in the war, came to the cliffs in broad daylight. Only two of the Europeans were at the blockhouse, and as they suspected no unfriendly design on the part of their visitors they were easily induced to go down to the beach and look at some pigs which the Maoris stated they had brought for sale. Both of the unfortunate men were tomahawked and killed. Shortly afterwards Lieutenant Gascoigne, his wife and children, who had been working in the field of corn and potatoes, came up to the redoubt. The Maoris met the lieutenant with great cordiality, and they all shook hands with him, but as he was raising his hand to open his door he was struck from behind with a tomahawk and killed. Mrs. Gascoigne and her three children were despatched in the same manner. The remaining victim, the Rev. J. Whiteley, a Wesleyan missionary, was met as he was approaching the settlement and was ordered to return forthwith to Taranaki. On refusing to do this he was shot dead, five bullets having been subsequently found in his body. The work of murder having been accomplished, Weteri and his followers burned the blockhouse and the redoubt, and retired to the interior. The following day a settler named McDonald passed the scene of the massacre, and rode into Taranaki and gave information to the authorities. A party was at once sent out to collect the bodies, the usual inquest was held, and the usual verdict returned. On the day of the funeral all the banks and stores of Taranaki were closed, and the settlers turned out *en masse* as mourners. A monument is to be erected, by subscription, in memory of the unfortunate settlers.

The Rev. John Whiteley was by far the most prominent of the victims, and the apparent reluctance of the rebels to kill him is easily accounted for. This gentleman has labored as a missionary in New Zealand ever since the year 1833, long before the first settlement of whites was established. His name stands out very conspicuously in the early history of the Maori mission, and apart from his efforts to convert the natives, he did a great deal of good in endeavoring to teach them the arts of peace. He was sixteen years at Kawhia, and while there acquired such influence among the Waikato tribes as enabled him on one occasion to induce them to liberate the Taranakis, whom they had captured in war and retained as slaves. In the native wars and feuds he was frequently appointed arbiter, so great was, at one time, the confidence of the natives in the integrity of his character.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.



PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc., etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 1½ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

MERRICK & SONS'
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT-OFF STEAM ENGINE,
Regulated by the Governor.
MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,
Patented June, 1868.
DAVID JOY'S
PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER.
D. M. WESTON'S
PATENT SELF-CENTRING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE,
AND
HYDRO EXTRACTOR.
For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. 7 10 mwf
J. VAUGHN MERRICK. WILLIAM H. MERRICK.
JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets.
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also, Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 30§

GIRARD TUBE WORKS.
JOHN H. MURPHY & BROS.
Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.
OFFICE, [41
No. 42 North FIFTH Street.

AGRICULTURAL.

PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY, JUCUNDA, Agriculturist, and other Strawberry; Lawton Blackberry Plants; Hartford, Concord, and other Grape Vines. For sale by T. S. & C. E. FLETCHER,
3 8 tf Delanco, N. J.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street
PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 4 1 3m

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO
NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
NO. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. 12 2§

CITY WARRANTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
No. 20 South THIRD Street,
4 2 PHILADELPHIA.

LEDYARD & BARLOW
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE
TO
No. 19 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
And will continue to give careful attention to collecting and securing CLAIMS throughout the United States, British Provinces, and Europe.
Sight Drafts and Maturing Paper collected at Bankers' Rates. 1 28 6m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS,
Philadelphia and New York.
DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS, and MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE,
Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms.
ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London,
B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., Frankfort.
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris.
And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit
1 2tf Available Throughout Europe.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,
AT CLOSEST MARKET RATES,
N.W. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 6 5 t12 31

UNION AND CENTRAL PACIFIC
RAILROAD BONDS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
5 11 1m PHILADELPHIA.

STERLING & WILDMAN,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 110 S. THIRD St., Phila.,
Special Agents for the Sale of
Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
Dated 1867, due in 1887. Interest Seven Per Cent., payable half yearly, on the first of April and first of October, clear of State and United States taxes. At present these bonds are offered at the low price of 80 and accrued interest, in currency.
Pamphlets containing Maps, Reports, and full information on hand for distribution, and will be sent by mail on application.
Government Bonds and other Securities taken in exchange at market rates.
Dealers in Stocks, Bonds, Loans, Gold, etc. 5 7 1m

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
Stock and Exchange Brokers
No. 39 South THIRD Street.
Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.
STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city. 1 26§

SAMUEL WORK. FRANCIS F. MILNE.
WORK & MILNE,
BANKERS,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 121 S. THIRD St., PHILADELPHIA

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, May 24, 1869.
Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.
At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.
At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.
The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.
Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8·05 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.
Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7·30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 8·15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45, and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·10 A. M., 1·00 and 5·45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.
Passengers for Skippack take 7·30 A. M. and 4·30 and 5·15 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8·15 A. M., 1·00, and 6·15 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.
Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 A. M., and 1·50 and 10·19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 2·35 and 5·20 A. M., and 10·55 P. M., passing Reading at 4·30 and 7·05 A. M., and 12·50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12·20 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.
A Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4·35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·15 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont. Returning from Harrisburg at 3·30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M. and 5·35 P. M.

TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.
Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading, and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.
Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nichols, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.
Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·45 noon, 3 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

BAGGAGE.
Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, May 3, 1869.
FOR GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3¾, 4, 4·35, 5·05, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8·20 down train and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6½, 7, 7¾, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.
The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.
The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5¼ and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7, 7½, 8·10, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8·30, and 10 P. M.
The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.
At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2·00 P. M. for Freehold.
At 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.
The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.
At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.
At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30 and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.
At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
Via Connecting Railway.
At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.
At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.
At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.
At 9·30 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.
At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.
FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).
At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 7 A. M., 1, and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.
1 1 10 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 12, 1869, Trains will leave as follows:—
Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·25 A. M., 9·30 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·35 P. M., 7·15 and 11·30 P. M.
Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 7·25 A. M., 7·40 A. M., 10·10 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·45 P. M.
Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction and intermediate points at 12·30 P. M. and 5·45 P. M. Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 5·30 A. M. and 1·45 P. M.
Trains leaving West Chester at 7·40 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M. will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7·25 A. M., and car will be attached to Express Train at B. C. Junction, and going West passengers for stations above Media will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M., and car will be attached to Local train at Media.
The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut street cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 2·30 P. M.
Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction at 7·15 P. M.
Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·45 P. M.
Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 6·00 A. M. WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 10§ General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.
On and after MONDAY, April 26, 1869, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	.	10·45 P. M.
" " Williamsport		8·15 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	. .	9·30 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	.	11·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	.	8·50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	. .	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	.	8·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	.	6·30 P. M.
" arrives at Lockhaven	.	7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	. .	11·15 A. M.
" " Williamsport	.	12·20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	.	9·25 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	. .	6·25 P. M.
" " Williamsport	.	7·50 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia		4·10 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.
Baggage checked through.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 1 General Superintendent.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon, the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates, and
2 17§ No. 818 WALNUT Street.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!
Agents wanted for interior counties.
4 29tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.—We are prepared to furnish English imported ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT
In quantities to suit. This roofing was used to cover the Paris Exhibition in 1867.
MERCHANT & CO.,
4 29 3m Nos. 517 and 519 MINOR Street.

ROOFING.—LITTLE & CO., "THE LIVE ROOFERS," No. 1238 MARKET Street. Every description of Old and Leaky Roofs made tight and warranted to keep in repair for five years. Old Tin Roofs made equal to new. A trial only required to insure satisfaction. Orders promptly attended to. 3 8 3m

OLD GRAVEL ROOFS COVERED OVER with Mastic Slate, and warranted for ten years.
HAMILTON & COORFER,
3 15 6m No. 45 S. TENTH Street.

LARZELERE & BUCHEY,
Custom House Brokers and Notaries Public,
No. 405 LIBRARY STREET.
ALL CUSTOM HOUSE BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
1 11 tf
PASSPORTS PROCURED.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.
Sale at the Auction Rooms, Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, MIRRORS, 6 HYDRANTS, BILLIARD TABLES, SAILMAKERS' SEWING MACHINE, FIRE-PROOF SAFES, HANDSOME VELVET, BRUSSELS, AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC. ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
June 10, at 9 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, a large assortment of superior household furniture, comprising—Handsome walnut suits, covered with plush, reps, and hair-cloth; superior library and dining-room furniture, walnut and cottage chamber suits, superior oak bookcase, three walnut secretaries and bookcases, wardrobes, sideboards, etageres, extension, centre, and bouquet tables; 4 suits rep and lace window curtains, fine hair mattresses and feather beds, china and glassware, large assortment of office furniture; superior fire-proof safe, made by Farrel & Herring; 3 plate showcases, refrigerators, chandeliers, sailmakers' sewing machine, stove, handsome velvet, Brussels, and other carpets, etc.
Also, sailmakers' sewing machine.
Also, superior rosewood billiard table, marble beds, balls, cues, counters, etc., complete.
Also, superior musical box, plays 12 tunes.
Also, superior two-wheel velocipede.
Also, 6 hydrants. 6 8 2t

ELEGANT DIAMOND JEWELRY—JULES JURGENSEN WATCH, SUPERIOR CHRONOMETER, ETC.
On Thursday next,
June 10, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Auction Rooms, will be sold, for account of whom it may concern—
Very elegant solitaire brilliant diamond stud, weighs 3¼ karats.
Very elegant solitaire brilliant diamond pin, weighs 3 karats.
Very elegant solitaire brilliant diamond ring, a gem.
Two pair elegant solitaire brilliant diamond ear-rings.
Two pair elegant cluster brilliant diamond ear-rings.
One set elegant cluster brilliant diamond ear-rings and brooch.
Pair elegant emerald and brilliant diamond ear-rings.
Elegant diamond ring, 22 brilliants.
Elegant diamond cross, 19 brilliants.
Fifteen diamond, emerald, and ruby rings and pins.
One genuine Jules Jurgensen independent seconds watch, 18k., gold hunting case.
Extra fine chronometer stem-winder, nickel movement, full jewelled, 18 karat gold hunting case; superior lever watch, independent ¼ seconds, 18k., gold hunting case; extra fine stem-winding watch, 18k. gold hunting case and chain. 6 8 2t

Peremptory Sale, Nos. 142 and 144 North Ninth street.
STOCK OF LOOKING-GLASSES, FRAMES, FINE CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS, PHOTOGRAPHS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
June 11, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, at Nos. 142 and 144 North Ninth street, the stock of looking-glasses, handsome walnut and gilt frames, large assortment of fine chromo-lithographs, framed and unframed, engravings, photographs, etc. etc.
Being the stock of Mr. W. H. Morgan, who is declining the business. 6 7 4t
May be examined on the morning of sale at 8 o'clock.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom St.
Sale at the Auction Store No. 1110 Chesnut street.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, MIRRORS, CEDAR CHESTS, FIRE-PROOF VELVET, BRUSSELS, AND INGRAIN CARPETS, MILLINERS' SHOW CASE, OFFICE FURNITURE, TABLE CUTLERY, CHINA, GLASSWARE, REFRIGERATORS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
At 9 o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a large assortment of superior household furniture, comprising suits of walnut chamber furniture, finished in oil, with wardrobes to match; suits of parlor and library furniture, covered with reps, plush and hair cloth; suits of oak and walnut dining-room furniture. Also, bookcases, library and centre tables; etageres; music racks; hat racks; revolving office chairs; sewing and nurse rockers; lounges, etc.
ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTES.—At 1 o'clock will be sold, three rosewood pianos, nearly new.
SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, CARPETS, ETC., from families declining housekeeping.
BAGATELLE TABLE.—Also, one bagatelle table, balls, and cues.
ELEGANT CARVED OAK SIDEBOARD.
Also, one splendid carved oak sideboard, cost $1000.
EMBROIDERING STAMP-MAKING MACHINE.—Also, one embroidering stamp-making machine. 6 8 2t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.
Sale No. 506 North Ninth street.
VERY SUPERIOR WALNUT PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, FINE FRENCH PLATE PIER MIRROR, HANDSOME VELVET AND IMPERIAL CARPETS, ETC. ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
10th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 506 North Ninth street, above Buttonwood, the entire very superior household furniture, etc. [6 5 4t

No. 417 Bridge avenue, Camden, N. J.
SUPERIOR WALNUT PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, FINE BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, MATTRESSES, ETC.
On Thursday Afternoon,
June 10, at 2 o'clock, at No. 417 Bridge avenue, Camden, N. J., the entire household furniture, etc. [6 5 4t

Sale at 1318 North Sixth street.
ELEGANT CARVED WALNUT FURNITURE, WALNUT AND MAHOGANY CHAMBER SUITS, SCHOMACKER 7½ OCTAVE PIANO-FORTE, FINE FRENCH PLATE MANTEL AND PIER MIRRORS, BRONZES, HANDSOME VELVET CARPETS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
June 14, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1318 North Sixth street, by catalogue, the entire furniture, including elegant carved walnut parlor suit, covered with fine hair cloth, 10 pieces; carved walnut etageres, centre and bouquet tables to match; elegant rosewood 7½ octave piano-forte, made by Schomacker; fine French plate mantel and pier mirrors, bronze figures, two French mantel clocks, fancy ornaments, suit elegant walnut chamber furniture, elegant wardrobe to match; handsome suit mahogany chamber furniture, elegant wardrobe to match; walnut secretary bookcase, hair mattresses, fine cut glassware, French china, plated ware, liquor case, kitchen furniture and utensils, paintings and engravings, handsome velvet, imperial, and other carpets, etc. The furniture was made to order by Henkels, and is equal to new.
May be examined at 8 o'clock on the morning of sale. [6 5 7t

Sale at No. 1130 S. Ninth street.
HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE, FINE FRENCH PLATE PIER MIRROR, HANDSOME BRUSSELS CARPETS, CHINA AND GLASSWARE, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
15th instant, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1130 S. Ninth street, below Washington avenue, the entire very superior walnut household furniture, etc.
May be seen early on the morning of sale. 6 8 6t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.
LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
On Thursday Morning,
June 10, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 6 4 5t
LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, CANTON MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
June 11, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings; 1000 rolls Canton mattings, oil cloths, etc. 6 5 5t
LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.
On Monday Morning,
June 14, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 6 8 5t
SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, ETC.,
On Tuesday Morning,
June 15, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 6 9 5t

BY LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, ASHHURST BUILDING, No. 240 MARKET Street.
On Thursday Morning,
June 10, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, by order of Kelley Manufacturing Company, New York,
2200 DOZEN HOOP SKIRTS.
Also, by order of whom it may concern,
1000 DOZEN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CORSETS,
Including the celebrated hip gore corsets, Eugenia corsets, shield corsets, etc.
Also, French embroidered corsets.
Also, —— cases Balmoral skirts.
Also, 500 lots Paris fancy goods and notions, comprising the general assortment.
To which the attention of the trade is called. 1t

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.
SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC. ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
June 10, at 10 o'clock, including a large line of city-made goods.
N. B.—Sale every Monday and Thursday. 6 7 3t

BY B. SCOTT, JR., SCOTT'S ART GALLERY, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

JAMES HUNT, AUCTIONEER, S. W. CORner FIFTH and SOUTH Streets.
REGULAR SALES at the Auction Store, every SATURDAY Morning, of Household Furniture, Housekeeping Articles, etc., received from families quitting housekeeping. 5 25 13t

KEENAN, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, NO 112 N. FRONT Street. [1 2§

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869:—
ELI K. PRICE, President.

William H. Moore,	William W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moon,	Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gillies Dallett,	George L. Buzby,
Edwin Greble,	B. A. Knight.

Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND.
The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 1 22

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 2§ Also, WOOL SACKS.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

REPUBLICANISM.

A Day of Conventions.

Twenty-five in Full Blast This Morning.

The Nominations for Coroner, Recorder of Deeds, City Treasurer, City Commissioner, Clerk of Quarter Sessions, Prothonotary of District Court, and State Legislature.

Yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, the delegate elections of the Republican party were held at the usual places, representatives being elected to each of the fifty-three conventions which assemble to-day for placing candidates in nomination. The elections continued until eight o'clock in the evening, and, as far as we have heard, were attended with no unusual excitement and disgraced by no unseemly hand-to-hand contentions. There was, perhaps, as much interest displayed as is usual, but, except in a few cases where there was a spirited contest between two rival aspirants, there was but little interest taken in the proceedings by the great mass of the Republican voters. The people are not yet thoroughly aroused to the necessity of wresting the machinery of the party from the hands of the professional politicians; but if these enterprising and zealous gentlemen do not accomplish a better day's work than has been their custom of late, the people who yesterday stood quietly by with folded hands will be certain to display their power, either positively or negatively, on the second Tuesday in October next. Below we give full reports of the proceedings of all the city and county conventions, and the result of the deliberations of the conclaves in the different legislative districts.

CORONER.

Proceedings of the Convention This Morning.

The delegates to the Coroner's Convention met at quarter past 10 o'clock this morning, in the Assembly Buildings, corner of Tenth and Chesnut streets.

James F. Neall, Esq., of the Eleventh ward, was elected temporary chairman, and Jesse Tittermary, of the Second ward, and R. C. Popham, of the Fifteenth ward, temporary Secretaries.

The several divisions of the twenty-eight wards were called over, and the delegates elected therefrom presented their credentials.

A committee, consisting of one delegate from each ward, on permanent organization, and a like committee on contested seats, were then appointed.

The roll was next called, and the delegates were supplied with tickets of admission.

On motion of Mr. Anderson, of the Fourteenth ward, the Convention, at twenty minutes past 12 o'clock, took a recess until half-past one o'clock this afternoon.

RECORDER OF DEEDS.

Proceedings of the Convention This Morning.

At 10 o'clock this morning the convention to nominate a Recorder of Deeds met in Spring Garden Hall, corner of Thirteenth and Spring Garden streets.

Mr. John V. Creely, of the Seventh ward, was called to the chair for the purpose of effecting a preliminary organization.

Afterwards Mr. Robert H. Beatty, of the First ward, was elected temporary secretary, and George Bowers and John McBride temporary doorkeepers.

The Chairman appointed Mr. Walters, of the Fifteenth ward, assistant secretary.

The delegates then all retired to the rear of the hall, advancing again by wards, presenting their certificates, and taking seats.

This plan was found to be impracticable, as amid the crowd in the room those not entitled to seats could not be detected.

In this emergency the Chairman directed that the hall should be vacated, the delegates then again coming forward by wards with their credentials. This plan was readily acquiesced in by the Convention and worked with success. It was not until noon, however, that all the certificates had been presented, inspected, and the holders of them allowed seats. This was but the beginning of the permanent organization.

At ten minutes of 1 o'clock the secretaries commenced calling the roll in alphabetical order.

It was then moved and carried that a Committee on Permanent Organization be appointed, consisting of one delegate from each ward, named by the body of delegates from that ward. In pursuance of this motion the following were constituted the committee:—

Wards.		Wards.	
1.	Henry M. Wisner.	15.	Thomas B. Shriver.
2.	Edward Helferty.	16.	Thomas Wilson.
3.	Kennedy McCaw.	17.	James McCain.
4.	William Matthews.	18.	Joseph Dicerich.
5.	Dr. M. Rizer.	19.	Isaac Shaner.
6.	Charles Alexander.	20.	B. Frank Major.
7.	Joseph Glenn.	21.	N. L. Jones.
8.	John W. Baker.	22.	Charles D. Thomas.
9.	Thomas Baxter.	23.	William Green.
10.	Robert Thompson.	24.	E. F. Stokes.
11.	Charles Haslam.	25.	Samuel H. Irwin.
12.	G. W. Green.	26.	John Roberts.
13.	Charles O'Neill.	27.	John Malone.
14.	Isaac Townsend.	28.	Reuben Wunder.

After a long interval the committee returned to the room—from which they had retired for consultation—and announced the following officers:—

President—John V. Creely.

Vice-Presidents—J. B. Hancock, Samuel C. Perkins.

Secretaries—Frederick J. Walter, Robert Beatty.

Tellers—Nathan L. Jones, Samuel M. Fox.

Doorkeepers—George Bowers, John McBride.

A committee on contested seats, composed of one delegate from each ward, was then appointed. It retired to the ante-room, and had not yet returned when our report closed.

CITY TREASURER.

Proceedings of the Convention This Morning.

The Convention for the nomination of a City Treasurer convened this morning at 10 o'clock, in Washington Hall, at the southwest corner of Eighth and Spring Garden streets. The Convention was called to order by Mr. J. C. Martin, who moved that General Louis Wagner be elected to preside temporarily. The motion was agreed to, and General Wagner assumed his duties. J. Alexander Simpson and J. P. Sipler were elected as temporary Secretaries. Doorkeepers, Messrs. Reilley, Rhoads, Zane, Patton, and Lamb.

The credentials of the delegates having been presented in numerical order, Committees on Organization and Credentials, composed each of one representative from the respective wards, were appointed.

During the deliberation of the committees, addresses were delivered by Messrs. H. Huhn, General Wagner, R. J. Hanna, W. Haines, and others.

The committee on permanent organization then reported as officers the following, viz.:—President, H. Huhn; Vice-Presidents, General H. G. Sickels, William B. Hanna; Secretaries, J. Alexander Simpson, John Sipler; Treasurer, James N. Hackney; Doorkeepers, James Zane, John Williams, Joseph Patton, Philip Rilley; Tellers, James Zimmerman, James W. Sayre.

The report was unanimously adopted, and upon assuming his duties the President, Mr. Huhn addressed the Convention as follows:—

On assuming the duties of the chair I thank you for the honor you have been pleased to confer upon me in calling me to preside over a convention composed of gentlemen of so much ability, intelligence, and patriotism. In the performance of the duties you have assigned me, I promise you a strict impartiality in the enforcement of the rules governing this body. In the preservation of the order, dignity, and decorum, which should characterize the deliberations of the convention, I ask your cordial aid and co-operation. As the representatives of the great Republican party of Philadelphia, to whom the important and delicate task has been confided of selecting a proper person to control and manage the finances of the city during the ensuing term, let us each seek to discharge that trust in such manner as will not only give satisfaction to the great masses of our party, but insure the respect, confidence, and support of every citizen who desires an honest, economical, and faithful discharge of the duties imposed upon the Treasurer of this great metropolis. Gentlemen, again thanking you for the honor conferred, I am ready to proceed with the business of the Convention.

Nomination of Joseph F. Marcer, Esq.

When the Committee on Credentials had reported, which was done at an early hour, nominations, on motion, were gone into, and the following gentlemen were presented as candidates:—Joseph F. Marcer, Alexander M. Fox, and D. P. Southworth.

The balloting was then proceeded with, and resulted as follows:—

For Marcer	196
For Fox	99
For Southworth	1

Mr. Marcer was consequently declared to be the nominee, and on motion it was made unanimous.

Mr. Marcer was then introduced to the Convention, and in a short address returned thanks for the honor done him.

CITY COMMISSIONER.

Proceedings of the Convention This Morning.

The Convention for nominating a candidate for City Commissioner met at Broadway Hall, at the corner of Broad and Spring Garden streets. The meeting was called to order at 10 A. M. by calling Dr. J. H. Seltzer to the chair. Mr. S. W. Henderson and Mr. Cooper were chosen Secretaries *pro tem*. There was a full delegation present from the wards. On motion the Secretaries received the credentials of the delegates from each ward by precincts. The room was then cleared, and none but delegates being admitted, the Convention went into regular organization. While the Chairman was calling the precincts the hall presented a very lively appearance, the delegates being gathered in knots, and every one talking on his own hook.

On motion, the delegates chose a delegate from each ward as a committee on organization.

The seat of the delegate from the Third division, Twenty-fourth ward, was contested, it being alleged that two elections were held, contrary to the rules of the party. The following were the committee appointed, viz.:—

Wards.		Wards.	
1.	J. L. Graham.	15.	J. W. Brown.
2.	H. S. Samuels.	16.	E. Huhn.
3.	J. S. Lammey.	17.	T. J. Chandler.
4.	H. P. Gillingham.	18.	C. Bumm.
5.	H. M. Holmes.	19.	H. Couch.
6.	W. H. Miller.	20.	J. L. Bowers.
7.	J. M. Leeds.	21.	W. King.
8.	R. Penn.	22.	J. Graham,
9.	J. Sweeney.	23.	R. H. Mackie.
10.	G. W. Siner.	24.	E. M. Crowell.
11.	D. Walters.	25.	E. C. Walton.
12.	T. K. Finletter.	26.	E. B. Baker.
13.	G. W. Laird.	27.	A. D. W. Caldwell.
14.	E. W. Leighton.	28.	W. Cooks.

After the organization of the committee they retired to decide the contested election of delegate from the Third division of Twenty-fourth ward.

The meeting was then adjourned, on motion, for half an hour, to enable the committee to make their report. While the recess continued quite a lively mass meeting was held on the corner to discuss the merits of the various men who were to appear before the convention. On reassembling the report of the committee was read, as follows:—For President, Dr. J. H. Seltzer; Vice-Presidents, W. S. Kochersperger, Twentieth ward, L. Chandler, Seventeenth ward. Secretaries, W. P. Cooper, Fifteenth ward; G. W. Henderson, Tenth ward. Treasurer, James Boyd, Ninth ward. Doorkeepers, Messrs. Noble and Albright.

The contested seats were reported as follows:—

That the two contested seats be declared vacant by reason of irregularity of election.

A motion was made and seconded that the Convention proceed to nomination. Amid much confusion, repeated calls were made to put out several who were not members of the Convention. It was moved that the room be cleared in order that none but members of the Convention be allowed to enter. Carried.

Proceedings This Afternoon.

On reassembling the President read a communication from the delegates of the Eighth ward, protesting against the admission of one of the delegates, he not being a resident of the precinct. A motion was made and seconded that he be excluded from the Convention. On the question being put a division was called, and it was decided to exclude the person indicated. The nomination for City Commissioner was then proceeded with.

The following were proposed:—Captain H. Conner, Twenty-fourth ward; Sergeant Miller, Seventh ward; William D. Wattson, First ward; T. Dickson, Twenty-fifth ward; John M. Locke, Twelfth ward; John Kurtz, Sixteenth ward; H. McGinley, Twenty-fourth ward; H. Poulterer, Twenty-third ward; James Shaw, Twenty-first ward; James H. Lambert, Seventh ward.

It was then moved and seconded that the nominations be closed, which was carried.

On motion three tellers were appointed to conduct the election. The President then read the rules, and, on motion, the delegates were directed to remain in the room while a vote is going on. The first ballot was then proceeded with, resulting as follows:—

John Kurtz	31	William D. Wattson	3
Thomas M. Locke	96	Stephen P. Poulterer	3
Palmer C. McGinley	29	Joseph H. Lambert	3
Thomas H. Dickson	31	James Shaw	1
Captain Henry Conner	53	D. Matthew	4
Hamill Bastian	1		
Stephen Miller	31	Total	286

No choice having been made by the Convention, the names of the candidates having less than ten votes were dropped, according to rule, and the Convention proceeded to the second ballot.

CLERK OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

Proceedings of the Convention This Morning.

The delegates to the Republican Convention to nominate a candidate for Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions assembled at 10 o'clock this morning, in the American Mechanics' Hall, Fourth and George streets. Hon. William B. Mann called the Convention to order. He hoped that the proceedings would be marked with decorum, and made a contrast with the conventions of the opposition party; that the sense of the Convention be final, and such a candidate be nominated as will secure the entire vote of the Republican party. He nominated Christian Kneass, Esq., as Chairman. Mr. Kneass was unanimously elected. On taking the chair he said it would be his endeavor to be impartial, to be just, and to be fair to all. In a convention of this kind, said the Chairman, there should be harmony, concord, and good will—sure indications of success. When we make our selection of Clerk of Quarter Sessions, let it be a candidate with whom we can go to the community and ask and feel confident of securing the full vote of the Republican party. When we do this, we do our duty to the party and the country.

On motion of James H. Thompson, of the Ninth ward, Alderman David Beitler and Henry L. Smith were elected secretaries.

After the appointment of two temporary doorkeepers, the credentials of the delegates were received by the secretaries. This occupied about one hour and a half.

Seats were contested in a large number of the wards.

On motion of Mr. Fletcher the present temporary officers were declared the permanent officers of the Convention.

A motion that a delegate from each ward be appointed a committee on organization, and one from each ward a Committee on Credentials were appointed.

The committees were then appointed, and the Convention adjourned for half an hour.

On reassembling, at 25 minutes past 1 o'clack, the Committee on Organization reported the following officers:—

President, Christiah Kneass; Vice-Presidents, John G. Butler and H. R. Warriner; Secretaries, David Beitler and Henry L. Smith; Tellers, Thomas B. Reeves and John H. Parker; Doorkeepers, Nicholas English, John Land, and Charles Harduock.

The report was accepted.

After receiving the report of the Committee on Contestee Seats, nominations for Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions were made, as follows;—

Thomas Ashton, Samuel P. Jones, Jr., Captain Isaac McBride, John Given, and George McCallister.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot as follows:—

FIRST BALLOT.

Thomas Ashton	122	John Given	52
Samuel P. Jones	35	George McCallister	0
Capt. Isaac McBride	77		

PROTHONOTARY OF DISTRICT COURT.

Proceedings of he Convention Tthis Morning.

At 10 o'clock this morning the Convention of the Republican party to nominate a candidate for the office of Prothonotary of the District Court assembled at Concert Hall.

James Brearley and William H. Ruddiman were nominated as temporary chairmen; after which, the delegates retired from the room, and were admitted again on presentation of their credentials at the door.

The excitement and confusion connected with the selection of temporary chairman was very great, and after the consumption of a great deal of unnecessary time, Thomas Kemble and Richard Peltz were appointed a committee to count the votes of the delegates, when Mr. William H. Ruddiman was declared elected, amid applause.

Mr. Brearley was then elected temporary Vice-President.

Mr. J. P. White and Robert T. James were then selected as temporary Secretaries.

Messrs. Smith and Roberts was then appointed temporary doorkeepers.

A Committee on Permanent Organization and Credentials was then appointed, consisting of one delegate from each ward.

This committee then retired to examine the credentials and effect arrangements for a permanent organization.

The Convention then took a recess until 1 o'clock.

LEGISLATIVE CONVENTIONS.

The First Senatorial District—A Spirited Contest.

The convention for nominating a candidate for State Senator from the First Senatorial district, which comprises the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Seventh, Eighth, and Twenty-sixth wards, assembled at 10 o'clock, at the Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of Tenth and South streets and held several ballots for a candidate, without any result. The third ballot stood as follows:—

Joseph R. Lyndall	28
William W. Watt	23
William H. Taggart	19
William G. McMichael	9

At half-past two o'clock the last ballot resulted in the nomination of William W. Watt.

The House of Representatives—A List of the Nominations.

The conventions for making nominations in the eighteen Representative districts into which the city is divided, assembled at 10 o'clock this morning, at the places designated below:—

District.

1. Southwest corner of Sixth and Dickerson streets.
2. Southeast cor. Moyamensing av. and Prime st.
3. Odd Fellows' Hall, Tenth and South streets.
4. O'Neill's Hall, Broad and Lombard streets.
5. No. 603 Sansom street.
6. Northwest corner of Merrick and Market streets.
7. Northwest cor. Franklin and Buttonwood sts.
8. Northeast corner of Broad and Race streets.
9. Northwest cor. St. John and Buttonwood sts.
10. Northeast corner of West and Coates streets.
11. Southwest corner of Fourth and George streets.
12. Southeast cor. Frankford road and Belgrade st.
13. Southeast corner of Fifth and Thompson streets.
14. Southeast corner of Eleventh st. and Girard av.
15. Amber and Ella streets.
16. Town Hall, Germantown.
17. Southwest corner of Frankford and Unity sts.
18. Southeast cor. Lancaster and Haverford avs.

The following is a list of the nominations made by them, with the name and political complexion of the last member from each district:—

Dist.	Candidate.	Old Member.
1.	Adjourned	David Foy, Rep.
2.		John McGinnis, Dem.
3.		Samuel Josephs, Dem.
4.	Wm. Elliott / Joseph Bready.	George W. Myers, Rep.
5.	Jos. K. McCammon	John I. Rogers, Dem.
6.	Robert Graham	Charles Kleckner, Rep
7.	Robert Johnston	James Subers, Rep.
8.	James V. Stokes	James V. Stokes, Rep.
9.	James Berry	Samuel D. Dailey, Dem.
10.	Elisha W. Davis	Elisha W. Davis, Rep.
11.	Wm. N. Bunn	Wm. N. Bunn, Rep.
12.	Alex. Adaire	Alex Adaire, Rep.
13.	Jos. A. Geisz	Michael Mullin, Dem.
14.	John Cloud	John Cloud, Rep.
15.		James Holgate, Rep.
16.	M. C. Hong	Marshall C. Hong, Rep.
17.	Watson Comly	John Clark, Rep.
18.	James Miller	Robert Hervey, Rep.

THE CANDIDATES.

Something About the Men who Have Been Nominated.

Joseph F. Marcer, Esq., who has received the nomination for City Treasurer, is a member of Common Council from the Twentieth ward, and for the past three years has been President of that body. He has also been President of the Board of Directors of the Twentieth School Section, and being an ex-officio member of the Board of Commissioners for Fairmount Park, has acted as Secretary of that body since its first organization. He is comparatively a young man, and is a lawyer by profession.

In the Fourth Representative district there was a split, eight of the delegates being in favor of William Elliott, one of the Trustees of the City Gas Works; five for Joseph Brady, who keeps a hotel at the corner of Seventeenth and South streets, and four for George W. Myers, the old member. The nine delegates opposed to Elliot's nomination left the place of meeting, and subsequently placed Brady in nomination, while the other eight adjourned after asserting their preference for Elliott.

Robert Johnson, who has been nominated in the Seventh district, is in every respect a new man, never having held any political position nor figured conspicuously in politics. He is at present Treasurer of the St. Nicholas Coal Company.

Watson Comly, who has received the nomination in the Seventeenth Representative district, came near receiving it last year. He is at present an alderman of the Twenty-third ward, and has been a member of City Councils.

James Miller, who has been nominated in the Eighteenth Representative district, was a member of the House in 1864-65, and for many years past has been surveyor of the Twelfth district.

Messrs. Stokes, Davis, Bunn, Adaire, Cloud, and Hong are all well known to the public as members of the last House.

THE WARD CONVENTIONS.

The Places of Meeting this Evening.

The ward conventions, for the nomination of candidates for Select and Common Council and the various ward offices, will assemble at 8 o'clock this evening, at the places named below:—

Wards.

1. N. E. cor. of Third and Greenwich streets.
2. N. W. cor. Moyamensing and Washington avenues.
3. House of Industry, No. 714 Catharine street.
4. Fitzwater street, above Eighth.
5. Good Intent Hose House, No. 602 Spruce street.
6. Leech's Hotel, Cherry street, below Fourth.
7. O'Neill's Hall, Broad and Lombard streets.
8. Locust, above Twelfth, Schuylkill Hose House.
9. N. W. cor. of Merrick and Market streets.
10. N. E. cor. of Broad and Race streets.
11. N. W. cor. of St. John and Buttonwood streets.
12. Fifth street, above Green.
13. Franklin and Buttonwood streets.
14. Spring Garden Hall.
15. Corner of West and Coates streets.
16. S. W. cor. Fourth and George streets.
17. N. W. corner of Front and Master streets.
18. S. E. cor. Frankford road and Belgrade street.
19. Ella and Amber streets.
20. N. E. cor. of Alder street and Girard avenue.
21. Temperance Hall, Manayunk.
22. Town Hall, Germantown.
23. S. W. cor. of Frankford and Unity streets.
24. Jones' Hall, Lancaster av., below Fortieth street.
25. Frankford road and Clearfield street.
26. Passayunk road and Wharton street.
27. Odd Fellows' Hall, Thirty-seventh and Market streets.
28. Lamb Tavern.

THE FAIR AT THE SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.—It is gratifying to be able to state that the fair which was held yesterday at the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Twenty-third and Parrish streets, for the purpose of obtaining funds for the purchase of a library for the institution, was a perfect success. The place was crowded from the time the fair was opened at 2 P.M. until a late hour in the evening. The parlor and dining-rooms were occupied with the fair, the former containing the fancy articles and the latter the refreshments. During the afternoon the boys of the institution and the boys of the Northern Home went through the evolutions of a military drill amid much applause; this performance was followed by singing, and the children were then treated to ice cream, strawberries, and cake, which they evidently appreciated highly.

Some of the children of the Church Home were also in attendance, and the whole affair passed off to the satisfaction of all concerned.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH FESTIVAL.—To-day the Floral Festival and Promenade Concerts at Horticultural Hall, held by the Ladies' Aid Society of the new Baptist church, corner of Broad and Spruce streets, come to their close. The last chance is afforded for visiting the one—hearing, enjoying, and participating in the other. The concert commences at 8 o'clock P. M. The Germania Orchestra renders the music. Apart from the worthy object which prompted the starting of the festival and concert, the delightful entertainment which the ladies have afforded is itself sufficient to attract hundreds.

ANOTHER LOT.—The following Democrats have been added to the police roll:—

First district—John Brannegan.

Fifth district—Thomas G. Bass, James F. Gill, James Stroup.

Ninth district—Charles Brown, John Larkin, C. N. Donovan, Francis Bloomer.

Fifteenth district—C. Peacock, George W. Dewees, A. Wenzell.

Sixteenth district—Michael Kelly.

Reserve Corps—P. Loan.

A DRIVER OF A PASSENGER CAR ARRESTED FOR CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals have had under consideration the subject of arresting conductors and drivers of passenger railway cars for overloading their vehicles. Yesterday one of the drivers on the Union Passenger Railway cars was arrested. He will have a hearing before Alderman Hibberd this afternoon. He is charged with having over 70 passengers on his car.

A YOUTHFUL DEPREDATOR.—John McCann, twelve years of age, residing in Gafney's avenue, was arrested in a barn at Ninth and Winter streets this morning, by Police Sergeant Duffy. He had in his possession a lot of silver spoons, ladles, and forks, which had been stolen from No. 1226 South Tenth street a few days since. The lad has been held by Alderman Bonsall for a further hearing.

THE DEFAULTING STREET CONTRACTORS.—The Board of Health have notified the contractors of the Sixth, Ninth, and Eleventh districts, that if their districts are not cleaned by to-morrow night, the Board will send workmen into the districts, who will be paid out of the amount awarded to the contractor.

ATTEMPT TO STAB.—John Graham was very disorderly at Ninth and Cherry streets yesterday afternoon. He attacked a comrade with a razor, and attempted to cut him in the abdomen. A policeman took him in charge and escorted him before Alderman Massey, who sent him below

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The President's Absence—Changes in the Treasury Department—William A. Richardson Commissioned Assistant Secretary—Naval Changes.

Affairs in New York—The Gold Market—Calamities.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Naval Orders.

WASHINGTON, June 9—12·40 P. M.—Commander John Madigan, U. S. N., has been ordered from the Boston Navy Yard, and granted leave. Lieutenant-Commander J. H. Rowland, relieved from Potomac and ordered to Jamestown. Lieutenant-Commander A. V. Reed, from Jamestown, and ordered to return home. Lieutenant-Commander Alfred Hopkins has been ordered from Naval Station, League Island, and placed on waiting orders. Lieutenant-Commander Morton W. Sanders has been ordered to the Juniata, and Lieutenant-Commander L. A. Beardslee to Washington for examination for promotion.

Appointments.

The President has appointed Dwight C. Marsh Collector of Customs for the district of Paso del Norte, Texas, and New Mexico.

Sons of Temperance.

A large delegation from the National Division of the United States of America, Sons of Temperance, now in session here, waited on the President to-day, and had a very pleasant interview.

Removals.

S. W. Marsh, Frank V. Robinson, Samuel Cutts, and B. F. Duane, clerks in Secretary's office of Treasury Department, were this morning dismissed, in consequence of the consolidation the divisions of warrants, daily cash, and public debt statements.

The President this morning commissioned

The Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. William A. Richardson, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, is to act as Secretary at any time during absence of Secretary Boutwell. He takes charge to-morrow, as Governor Boutwell leaves for the North this evening, to be absent for a week.

Resigned.

William A. Shannon, Chief of "Warehouse Division," Treasury Department, has resigned.

Cancelling Postage Stamps.

The Third Assistant Postmaster-General has sent a report to the Postmaster-General recommending the adoption of a patent stamp for the cancellation of postage stamps. This will be a good thing for the inventor, considering the number of post offices in the United States.

Order Revoked.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The order assigning Captain T. A. Baldwin, U. S. A., to duty in connection with the registration in Virginia, has been revoked, and he is ordered to duty as Indian Agent, with orders to report immediately to the Commissioner for assignment.

The President's Absence.

During the absence of the President from Washington, Brevet Brigadier-General Horace Porter, private secretary, will remain on duty in charge of the Executive office, for the purpose of transacting the ordinary business.

Midshipmen Resigned.

The following Midshipmen, belonging to the United States Naval Academy, have resigned:—George A. Zabriskil and W. T. Livingston, of New York; W. S. King and J. K. Nayler, of Pennsylvania; A. B. Fowler, of Massachusetts, and Jasper C. Barnett, of Michigan.

FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

Affairs in Bogota—The U. S. Frigate Jamestown—Wreck of Vessels.

NEW YORK, June 9.—The steamer Henry Chauncey, from Aspinwall June 1, has arrived. She brings $75,212 in specie and the following news:—

Bogota dates to the 2d of May say there is serious trouble throughout the republic, and it was thought the union would soon break up. The Presidential election resulted in favor of the Government. A row occurred in the streets, in which one person was killed and five badly wounded.

The United States war steamer Jamestown was at Panama.

The elections for Senators and Representatives at Panama resulted for the Ministerial party.

The Arequipa Railroad was progressing rapidly.

Captain Page, of the American ship Washington, jumped overboard and was drowned while suffering from delirium tremens.

Two steamers, the Vencedor and La Confianza, collided in Magdalena river, and both were totally wrecked. No lives were lost.

Advices from Guatemala says Cruz, the insurgent leader, at the head of 500 Indians, was committing depredations.

Costa Rica is again unsettled.

Ex-Consul Rice is a passenger by the Chauncey, also General Hovey, Minister to Peru, and A. C. Hyer, acting Consul at Callao.

FROM NEW YORK.

Calamities.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HOBOKEN, June 9.—Caleb D. Weeks, of Hoboken, was fatally injured yesterday by being thrown from a carriage while returning from the Fordham race.

An unknown, well-dressed young man jumped from the ferry boat Morrissiania yesterday afternoon, and was drowned.

Fire.

UTICA, June 9.—Butler's tannery and Curtis' machine shop were burned. Loss, $12,000, one half of which is insured.

The Money and Stock Markets.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 9.—The money market is active at 7 per cent. No commissions have as yet been paid. Gold is very dull, hardly any transactions being recorded. It opened at 139¼, and hardly varied an eighth during the morning. Present quotation, 139. Stock market very unsettled; duller than yesterday, the only exceptions being Mariposa preferred and New Jersey Central; the former opened at 31, selling down to 16, and the latter fell to 12½ from the opening quotation of 17; Fort Wayne opened strong, and Pacific Mail has further recovered ½ from yesterday's closing price; New York Central firm.

Accident.

GREENWICH, Conn., June 9.—Robert Talbot, a well-known merchant, was run over and killed to-day.

FOURTH EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Alexander H. Stephens on the Future of the Nation—What He Fears—The Remedy Against Imperialism.

The Naval Academy and its Management—Report of the Board of Visitors.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Alexander H. Stephens, Vice-President of the Late Confederacy, on the Future of the Country—The Danger Ahead—How to Avert Tyranny and Imperialism.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Alexander H. Stephens, Vice-President of the late Southern Confederacy, publishes a two-column communication in one of the papers here to-day on the situation and future prospects of the country. He closes as follows:—

"The Federal machinery for the last ten years has been abnormal in its action. It must be brought back to Jeffersonian doctrines, and made to conform in its workings with the organic principles of its structure, before there can possibly be a return of the days of peace, harmony, prosperity, and happiness which formerly marked our course. There is no other hope for constitutional liberty on this continent.

"Judge Nicholson may 'dream dreams' about another constitutional amendment providing a new mode of electing the President, but the remedy lies in no such device as that. It lies simply in bringing back the Government in its administration to original first principles. This is to be done not by secession, however rightful and efficient a remedy that might be. That is abandoned. Nor is it to be done by force or violence of any kind, except the force of reason and power of truth. It is to be done, if at all, at the ballot-box. Free institutions are more generally lost than established or strengthened by a resort to physical force. They are eminently the achievement of virtue, patriotism, and reason. That our institutions, and even nominal form of government, is now in great danger, the sagacious and wise everywhere virtually admit. An able editorial in your own paper not long since put the pertinent and grave question, 'Whither are we drifting?' To this question I take occasion for one to give you a direct and positive answer. We are drifting to consolidation and empire, and will land there at no distant period, as certainly as the sun will set this day, unless the people of the several States awake to a proper appreciation of the danger, and save themselves from the impending catastrophe by arresting the present tendency of public affairs. This they can properly do only at the ballot-box. All the friends of constitutional liberty, in every section and State, must unite in this grand effort. They must seriously consider, and even reconsider, many questions to which they have given but slight attention heretofore. They must acquaint themselves with the principles of their Government, and provide security for the future by studying and correcting the errors of the past; this is the only hope, as I have stated, for a continuance of even our present nominal form of government. Depend upon it, there is no difference between consolidation and empire. No difference between centralism and imperialism. The end of either, as well as all of these, is the overthrow of liberty and the establishment of despotism. I give you the words of truth in great earnestness; words which, however received or heeded now, will be rendered eternally true by the developments of the future."

The President

received no visitors to-day, being engaged in attending to Executive business. Nearly all the members of the Cabinet called and had interviews on matters relating to their several departments.

Expected Exodus of Congressmen.

The few Senators and members who have remained here looking after appointments are preparing to leave, as during the absence of the President nothing can be accomplished.

The Naval Academy.

The report of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy at the recent annual examination has been received by the Secretary of the Navy. It covers about twenty pages of foolscap, and is more interesting than usual with such docements. It states that the Naval Academy is in a better condition now than at any former period of its existence. Many important improvements have been introduced, and the general efficiency of the management is much praised. The Board attribute much of the success to Vice-Admiral Porter, whose energy and good judgment have contributed to it.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

The President and Sons of Temperance.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Representatives to the National Division Sons of Temperance of North America, now in session here, many of them accompanied by members of their families, proceeded today to the East Room, in accordance with prior arrangement. The visitors, about two hundred and fifty in number, formed in a semi-circle, when President Grant entered the room and was addressed by Robert M. Foust, of Pennsylvania, Most Worthy Patriarch of the organization, who said those present were from all parts of the Union and the British provinces, and they came to pay their profound respects to the Chief Magistrate of the nation. In granting this interview, they looked upon the President as recognizing their motives in the interests of humanity.

Dr. Lees, of England, was introduced. He expressed the hope that the President's administration would have the effect of strengthening the friendship between the two greatest nations of the earth, and that the cause of freedom as well as temperance and morality may be preserved.

The President bowed, but made no verbal reply.

The visitors then approached in line, were introduced, and shook hands, and when this ceremony was completed retired.

Internal Revenue Decisions—Important Announcement.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, replying to a letter from John Connell, Assessor at Toledo, Iowa, concerning his construction of the law that packing pork in bulk, putting it up in barrels, and rendering the lard for sale, was manufacturing within the meaning of the act, and that parties engaged in the business should assessed accordingly. Says paragraph 318, Section 79, of the act of June 30, 1864, as subsequently amended, defines a manufacturer as any person, firm, or corporation who shall manufacture by hand any goods, wares, or merchandise not otherwise provided for, exceeding annually the sum of $1000, or who shall be engaged in the manufacture or preparation for sale of any article or compounds, or shall put up for sale in packages, with his own name or trade mark thereon, any articles or compounds, in the language of the law; all such whose sales exceed $5000 shall pay for every additional thousand dollars in excess two dollars, etc.

Persons engaged in the business of pork and rendering lard, and packing the same in barrels, kegs, or otherwise, are something more than mere dealers in pork and lard. They are clearly embraced in the definition given of a manufacturer, and are included among the persons, firms, etc., who are required to pay a tax, as their sales are in excess of $5000 annually, inasmuch as they prepare these articles for sale, and put them up in packages with their own name or trade marks.

The Commissioner is clearly of the opinion that persons engaged in the business above referred to should be required to pay a special tax as manufacturers, and to return their sales in excess of $1250 quarterly, and pay the tax of $2 per thousand on such excess.

FROM HALIFAX.

Suicide of an ex-Legislator.

HALIFAX, June 9.—John Tobin, an ex-member of the Legislature for Halifax county, committed suicide by shooting himself with a pistol this morning.

A Projected Prize Fight.

ST. LOUIS, June 9.—The last deposit of $500 a side for a prize fight between McCoole and Tom Allen, was made last night at McCoole's saloon. The fight is fixed for Tuesday next, June 15, but the place is not announced.

From Newfoundland.

OTTAWA, Canada, June 9.—Resolutions for the admission of Newfoundland into the Union passed through the committee of the House of Commons last night.

The Detroit Tunnel Bill.

OTTAWA, June 9.—The Detroit river bridge or tunnel bill was rejected on representation by the Great Western Railroad Company that it would undertake the construction of the work within twelve months.

Fire.

HAMILTON, June 9.—The hardware store of E. & G. Magill was destroyed by fire last night, and three adjoining stores gutted. The loss is $75,000.

FROM EUROPE.

Fenianism.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, June 9.—Despatches from Cork mention that Mr. Johnson, a printer, had been arrested in that city last evening on a charge of being connected with the Fenian organization. The particular offense consists in circulating documents of a treasonable character among the soldiers.

Emigration to America.

LIVERPOOL, June 9.—Emigration to America is setting in strongly, 8000 people having left last week.

The French Elections.

PARIS, June 9.—The following are official returns:—Government, 30; Opposition, 28; unknown, 1.

The general result throughout the country is as follows:—Government, 213; Independent, 42; Radical, 35.

Quite serious riots occurred at Nantes and Bordeaux yesterday.

The Spanish Regency.

MADRID, June 9.—The regency project was debated at great length by the Cortes yesterday, and was at last referred to a committee. During the discussion Olozago stated that the election of a king at present was impossible.

The Turco-Persian Boundary.

VIENNA, June 9.—It is reported that a treaty has been concluded by the commission appointed by the Turkish and Persian Governments to arrange the boundary line between the two countries.

The New York Money Market.

From the Herald.

"The Money market was more active to-day, and gold interest was paid in some rare and exceptional instances. The demand was quite irregular, however, and variously reported in different portions of the street. While some were unable to lend at seven per cent. at the close of banking hours, others found difficulty in getting funds at that rate. The country demand is hardly large enough to create the present activity, and hence the suspicion of artificial influences in connection with the stock market. Commercial paper was inactive and rates had a tendency to a little wider range, the quotation being seven to nine per cent. for prime double names.

"Foreign exchange was active and higher at the close, the prime bankers advancing their rates to 109½ for sixty days and 110¼ for sight bills. The demand for the steamer revealed a scarcity of bond and commercial bills. Bond bills have been entirely absorbed, and the present equality of the quotation for Five-twenties in Europe and this country prevents a further supply. The steadiness of gold is opposed to a better supply of commercial bills.

"Governments were quiet and dull. At the opening there was some realization in anticipation of activity in money, but the buyers were numerous enough to prevent a decline of more than one-quarter per cent. as compared with the closing prices of yesterday. The London quotation coming 80¾ and closing 80⅝, the feeling in the market improved and prices recovered their lost ground. The home-investment demand for bonds is quite active and general, as usual at this season of the year, and maintains prices at figures which leave no margin for export. A calculation will show that the quotation for 62's is exactly the same in New York and London. The market closed firm, with a sudden advance upon the noon quotations, based probably upon the London mail news of an expected lowering of the English discount rate. The following were the final street prices:—United States 6s, 1881, registered, 117@117¼; do., coupon, 121¾@122; do., Five-twenties, registered, 116⅞@117⅛; do. do., coupon, 1862, 122⅜@122⅝; do. do., coupon, 1864, 117⅜@117½; do. do., coupon, 1865, 118⅜@118⅝, do. do., coupon, 1865, new, 119⅝@120; do. do., coupon, 1867, 120@121⅛; do. do., coupon, 1868, 119⅞@120; United States 5s, Ten-forties, registered, 108⅛@108⅜; do., do., coupon, 109⅛@109⅜; currency bonds, 106⅞@107.

"The gold market was strong, with an advance on extreme quotations from 138⅞ to 139. The rise was due to the firmer tone of the foreign exchanges, and particularly to the rate for sight sterling, which is within a very small fraction of the specie shipping point. The better quotation for bonds in London resisted this advance, but ineffectually, as the home market for Governments also improved and left no margin between the domestic and foreign quotation on which to make bond bills.

"The demand for cash gold was quite fair up to Clearing House time, and the rate for carrying ranged from seven to five per cent. In the afternoon the highest paid for carrying was four per cent., while a single transaction was recorded at 'flat.' This fact indicates a large short interest, but the Clearing House figures to-day show little desire to add to this side of the speculative movement."

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 9.—Stocks unsettled. Gold, 139⅛. Exchange, 9½. 5-20s, 1862, 122⅜; do. 1864, 117⅜; do. 1865, 118⅜; new, 120; do. 1867, 120; 10-40s, 109⅜; Virginia 6s, 61⅛; Missouri 6s, 92; Canton Company, 62½; Cumberland preferred, 33; New York Central, 190½; Reading, 98⅛; Hudson River, 158⅛; Michigan Central, 130⅛; Michigan Southern, 109⅜; Illinois Central, 140; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 97⅜; Cleveland and Toledo, 109⅛; Chicago and Rock Island, 120½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 157⅞.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 8.—Flour steady at $4·50@5·50. Wheat, $1·40@1·65. Legal-tenders, 73⅜.

BALTIMORE, June 9.—Cotton very firm at 31c. Flour dull and declined 25@50c.; Howard street superfine $5@5·75; do. extra, $5·75@6; do. family, $8@9; City Mills superfine, $5@6; do. extra, $6@7·25; do. extra, $8@10·75; Western superfine, $5@5·50; do. extra, $5·75@7; do. family, $7·50@8·25. Wheat weak, but prices unchanged. Corn firm and higher; white, 90@92c.; yellow, 85@87c. Oats firm at 70@76c. Rye nominal at $1·30@1·35. Mess Pork firm at $32. Bacon active and advancing; rib sides, 17⅛c.; clear rib, 18¼c.; shoulders, 14¾c.; hams, 20@21c. Lard quiet at 19½c. Whisky very flat at $1.

NEW YORK, June 9.—Cotton firm; 500 bales at 3c. Flour heavy, but is without decided change; sales of 7500 barrels. Wheat firm and in fair demand; sales of 51,000 bushels No. 2 at $142@1·43⅛. white Michigan $1·10, Canada white 158. Corn firmer and advanced 1c.; sales of 41,000 bushels mixed Western at 68@91c. via canal, and 92@95 via railroad, white Western 83@90c., white Southern 8c. Oats dull. Beef quiet. Pork quiet; new mess, $31·50@31·62½. Lard firm, steam 18¾@19½. Whisky quiet

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendenning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R	189⅞	West. Union Tel	41⅛
Ph. and Rea. R	98⅛	Toledo and Wabash	75⅛
Mich. S. and N. I. R	108⅛	Mil. & St. Paul R	77
Cle. and Pitt. R	97⅛	Mil. & St. Paul pref.	87⅛
Chi. and N. W. com	90⅞	Adams Express	59⅞
Chi. and N. W. pref	102	Wells, Fargo & Co	31⅛
Chi. and R. I. R	120⅛	United States	67⅛
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R	158	Tennessee 6s, new	68
Pacific Mail Steam	84	Gold	139

Market steady.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro. No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$500 Leh gold l	99	10 sh Leh Val....c.	56⅝
100 sh Cata Pf..s60.	33⅛	100 sh Leh Nav.b30.	36⅜
100 do.....b30.	33⅝	81 do...b5wn.	36⅛
100 sh McClintock O	⅜	100 do....b5&i.	36⅜
44 sh Penna R..ls.	57⅛	100 sh Read R..b30.	49⅛
5 do allotm's.	56⅜	300 do.......ls.	49·31
18 do..rec.ls.	56⅜	200 do......2d.	49⅜
4 do receipts.	56⅜	300 do...ls.s15.	49·31
3 do receipts.	56½	100 do.....s10.	49·31
25 sh Cam & Am R. s5wn..	128	300 do.....b60.	49⅜
		200 do.........	49·31

SECOND BOARD.

$2000 N Pa 6s...2d.	91	200 sh Read...b30.	49 3-16
$400 City 6s, N.c&p.	100	14 do......ls.	49
$500 Leh Gold l	99	50 do.........	49
100 sh Phil & E R..	32⅜	100 do...b30.	49 3-16
100 do.....b60.	32⅜	18 sh Leh Val.....	56⅛
100 do.....b30.	32⅜	17 do.........	56⅜
100 do.....b30.	32⅜	100 sh O C & A R.b30 lots....	43
10 sh Penna R....	57⅛	100 do.........	42⅞
7 do...rec.ls.	56½	100 do.........	43
2 do..allotm's.	56½	3 sh Sch N Pf.....	19
35 do..rec.ls.	56½	100 sh Cata Pf..s60.	33⅜
6 do.........	57		
40 sh Leh Nav.....	36½		

CASUALTY.—Mrs. Hughes, residing at No. 234 Marriott street, was knocked down this morning at Second and Queen streets, by a gentleman who was endeavoring to stop a runaway horse. She had a thigh broken.

ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY.—An attempt was made to enter the soap and candle factory of Keefe & Grady, at Fourth street, above Lombard, last evening, by forcing a rear shutter. The thieves were evidently scared off.

A ROW AMONG HUCKSTERS.—Two hucksters got into a fight yesterday at Eleventh and Spring Garden streets, during which one of them was severely handled. He had the other one arrested and taken before Alderman Massey, who held him for trial.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.—Samuel Cunningham yesterday went into a house on Thompson street, in the Eighteenth ward, and after assaulting the proprietor mashed in the door. For this he was committed by Alderman Clouds for trial.

A WIFE BEATER.—Christian Brown, living on Amber street, above Dauphin, was enrolled among the modern order of wife beaters by Alderman Heins. Christian went home last night considerably intoxicated, and beat his wife in a brutal manner.

A BRIDGE REPAIRED BY POLICEMEN.—Sergeant Hague and a squad of men of the Eighteenth Police District yesterday went to the bridge across Gunner's run, at Clearfield street, and, after devoting about twelve hours to the work, left with the satisfaction of knowing that no more lives would be lost at that point except through carelessness.